SUPPLEMENT TO

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1877.

LORD SALISBURY'S DEFENCE OF HIS POLICY AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

THE following despatch contains the fullest exposition we can find in the Blue Book of Lord Salisbury's reasons for pressing on the acceptance of the Turkish Government proposals to which he contends (in the last paragraph of the despatch) that it is a mistake to ascribe a Russian character. Still, General Ignatieff was the author of them, and he ought to know what changes in Turkey would be consistent with the interests of Russia :—

(*The Marquis of Salisbury to the Earl of Derby.*)

Pera, January 4, 1877.

My Lord,—Your Lordship has been informed in my despatch of the 1st instant that the propositions which have been submitted by the Six Powers in the Conference have in all their essential details been met by the most decided opposition on the part of the Plenipotentiaries of the Porte. It may, therefore, be expedient at this stage of the proceedings to make some observations upon the character and bearing of these propositions, and upon the grounds on which they were adopted..

The issue of the campaign, so far as it has gone, together with the great importance of protecting the Porte from a constant renewal of attacks from Montenegro, have combined to recommend a certain rectification of the Montenegrin frontier. The districts which it is proposed to transfer are small in extent, difficult to defend, and possess no fiscal or strategic value. Their inhabitants are of the same race as the Montenegrins, and practically accept the Government of the Prince. In time of peace the Ottoman Government is bound under Treaty to spend more upon them than the revenue they yield; in war the defence of them is difficult and costly. In order to avoid even the smallest infringement of the territorial integrity of the Ottoman Empire, it has been proposed that the ceded districts should be held under the suzerainty of the Porte, if such an arrangement should be proved to be more acceptable to the Turkish Government.

In the case of Servia it has been proposed to adopt the thalweg of the Drina as the frontier line. The result will be to abandon to the Servians the small hamlet of Little Zvornik, on which much controversy has been expended. It has no value to Turkey, and the Turkish title to it appears to be more than doubtful. The concession of it to Servia would in any case remove a fruitful cause of dispute, and, as Servia is a vassal State, could not constitute an infringement of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire within the meaning of the Treaty of Paris. It has been opposed by the Turkish Plenipotentiaries with an insistance which it is difficult on grounds of pure policy to comprehend.

The Powers have proposed it not with the desire of making any territorial change, but for the purpose of restoring the legal *status quo*, and giving to the definition of it a precision which experience has shown to be necessary. No obstacle, however, to an arrangement need be apprehended from this proposal.

A more serious importance attaches to the proposition made by the Powers for carrying out the last portion of the bases of the Conference—those which relate to the internal administration of Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Bulgaria. Provisions have be proposed in some detail for the purpose of giving to the population some control over their own affairs by means of Elective Councils. They have been met by counter-propositions, which your Lordship will receive at the same time as this despatch. The expressed difference between the two schemes does not appear to be very large, and could probably, if these were the only questions in dispute, be made the subject of an arrangement. The principal defect of the Turkish proposals is, that they neither define the constituencies nor the powers of the provincial assemblies. Their action also appears to be entirely subordinate to that of the Chamber of Deputies established by the Constitution, in which, if it ever comes into existence, the Mussulman will necessarily have an overwhelming predominance.

A far more serious divergence of opinion exists between the Powers and the Porte on the question of providing sufficient guarantees against maladministration and the exercise of arbitrary authority. These provisions are at once the most essential and those which it is most difficult to induce the Ottoman Government to accept.

The first in importance is undoubtedly that by which, in accordance with the recommendations of Her Majesty's Government's instructions, the Vali is to be selected with the consent of the Powers, to be appointed for a fixed term of five years, and not to be removeable except on proof of misconduct. On the acceptance of this or some similar arrangement, and on the success with which it is carried out, will mainly depend the hope of rescuing these provinces from the oppression under which they have suffered. Representative institutions may be looked on as a means of educating the people, in some, perhaps, distant future, to protect themselves; but no great results in the improvements of internal administration can be expected from their operation for many years to come. For the present, at least, the government must be personal, if there is to be any government at all; and on the ability and honesty of the Governor the happiness of the people must depend.

Unfortunately the Turkish system which has prevailed of late years is rather calculated to exclude these qualities than to secure them. A capable man will sometimes be appointed in emergencies; but as an ordinary rule favoritism and corruption determine the exercise of patronage. The caprice, however, to which he is subject during the tenure of his office is far more noxious than the motives to which he owes it. He knows that it is at the mercy of an intrigue, and that if he inspires in the course of his administration any enmity sufficiently strong to elicit the offer of a larger bribe to procure his removal than he can pay to avert it, his removal is a certainty. The last thing, therefore, of which he thinks is an attack upon exactions or oppressions in which rich men are interested. He prefers to take a moderate share of the profits for the purpose of recouping himself for the bribes he has already been made to pay. Unless this abuse can be arrested all plans for improving the government of these provinces will fail. The necessity of devising some restraint upon it, and the hopelessness of finding any that is not external to the Turkish Government, justifies so exceptional a measure as that of admitting the intereference of the Powers in the appointment of the Vali, and of securing him in his office during good behaviour for a certain term of years. It is, however, at present very earnestly opposed by the Turkish Government. They oppose it on the ground that it is inconsistent with the independence of the Porte; and that sufficient checks are already provided by the new Constitution.

The independence of the Ottoman Porte is a phrase which is, of course, capable of different interpretations. At the present time it must be interpreted so as to be consistent with the conjoint military and diplomatic action taken in recent years by the Powers who signed the Treaty of Paris.

If the Porte had been independent in the sense in which the Guaranteeing Powers are independent, it would not have stood in need of a guarantee. The military sacrifices made by the two Western Powers twenty years ago to save it from destruction, and the Conference which is now being held to avert an analogous danger, would have been an unnecessary interference if Turkey had been a Power which did not depend on the protection of others for its existence.

The other objection, that a sufficient check upon abuses of this kind will be offered by the working of the new constitution is too hypothetical to be admitted, as a ground of present action. Even according to the letter of the Constitution the power of the Chambers will be slender compared to those of the Government, and, in practice, even if greater powers had been theoretically confided to them, it is not likely that the present authority of the Government would have been sensibly disturbed

The Plenipotentaries have therefore attached great importance to the checks upon the appointment and dismissal of the Vali or Governor General, as the only security for a capable and honest Provincial Government.

Similar checks have been proposed upon similar grounds in respect to the office of Governor or Mutessarif, and to that of Judge of any of the Superior Tribunals. In this case also the suggestion contained in the instructions of Her Majesty's Government have been followed with some modifications in detail. It has been thought practicable in this case to dispense with the veto of the Ambassadors, which would probably be exercised with greater difficulty in repect to the appointment of a less conspicuous class of officer.

A second category of reforms which meet with considerable resistance on the part of the Porte is that which has in view the admission of the Christians to the armed forces of the country. Under the Hatti-Humayoun they have a right to enter into the army on terms of equality with the other subjects of the Porte. The Representatives of the Powers have not insisted upon this right because of the difficulty of procuring from the Porte a fair fulfilment of its promises in this respect, and also because the Christians are likely to suffer in the forced companionship of races stronger and more warlike than themselves, and for many centuries accustomed to domination. But the existence of a Christian armed force in some shape or other seems essential to protect the Christian population against the fanatical excesses to which their Mussulman neighbours are prone to give way in times of excitement.

The other alternative, therefore, proposed by Her Majesty's Government has been the course preferred by the Representatives of the Powers, namely, to constitute a local militia, of which Christians should form a part proportional to their numbers. This would be a beneficial arrangement, if only because it gives to the population an opportunity of military training, and prepares them for ultimate admission to the regular army; but is essential at the present time, when the Christians have been generally disarmed and are entirely at the mercy of predatory bands of Circassians and others.

Your Lordship will have observed from the reports of Mr. Consul Reade that in some parts of Slimnia the terror and helplessness of the Christians have been so great that they have come to terms with the Circassians, and pay the latter for defending them. As a precaution against the oppression habitually practised by the police, to which attention is called in the Andrassy Note, the Representatives have also proposed, in conformity with the suggestion of Her Majesty's Government, that the police should be reorganized so as to include a contingent of Christians propotional to the population. If these provisions should be adopted and honestly carried out, there will be little danger of a repetition of the frightful massacres to which these populations have been exposed, and which are ordinarily spoken of as a danger which must be anticipated whenever any crisis occurs in the foreign relations of the Porte.

The Representatives of the Powers have also concurred with Her Majesty's Government in the opinion that some extensive financial changes are absolutely necessary to insure the well-being and to protect the industry of the populations. In these provisions they have scarcely done more than follow out the lines laid down for them in the Andrassy Note. The abolition of tax-farming; the substitution of some form of land-tax instead of the tithes, which give so much opportunity for extortion, and the expenditure of a definite proportion of the revenue upon works of local utility, are principles of which the justice cannot be disputed, and the application ought not to be difficult. It is discouraging that they meet at present with very emphatic resistance on the part of the Porte.

The proposed application of the balance of local taxes to local purposes is that which excited apparently the strongest objection. This idea was put forward prominently by Count Andrassy, and was the only one of his suggestions which was at that time rejected by the Porte. I do not, however, think it improbable that an arrangement upon this point will be arrived at. Probably it will be found that the objection of the Porte is directed more to the question of amount than of principle, and that if has rather been deterred from admitting the application of surplus revenue for the benefit of the provinces by the fear of losing some considerable proportion of the large contribution which the Bulgarian districts now make to the Exchequer. There can, however, be no doubt that some such provision is essential to the growth of the provinces, whose prosperity suffers seriously from the absence of necessary local expenditure. I must add that at present the resistance of the Porte takes the form of an objection to all local control over the finances of the province.

Some other provisions have been suggested by the Representatives of the Powers, such as the amnesty, the use of the local language, Bulgarian or Greek, together with the Turkish, before Courts of justice, and the abandonment of the dangerous practice of introducing large colonies of Circassians, into the middle of the Christian populations. These do not appear to require any special notice. It does not seem likely that any serious controvercy will arise upon these points. The proposal that in disturbed districts arms should not be carried, and that the arms recently distributed by the Government shall be returned to the arsenals, are evidently necessary to restore peace among a population so divided.

These are the most important of the changes which the Representatives of the Powers have submitted to the Porte as being in their opinion necessary to remove the chronic discontent, which is a source of disquietude to Europe, and a serious peril to the Turkish Empire. One other arrangement of a temporary kind we have recommended, which was necessary in order to bring these reforms into existence. Count Andrassy notices the difficulty, which he designates as the greatest of all difficulties, in the way of a favourable result. He speaks of the profoundly rooted mistrust which any promise of the Porte encounters in the minds of the Christians; and he shows that that mistrust is readily accounted for by the entire failure of the Porte to carry out the reforms which it had promised in former years. In order to prevent the recurrence of a similar failure, he proposed the institution of an independent Commission who should be charged with the duty of seeing that the reforms upon which the Powers had agreed should be carried out. There is no ground for believing that the necessity for such a precaution is less urgent now than it was at the time when Count Andrassy recommended it, and his recommendation was accepted by the Powers. But in view of the animosity of race and creed which the fearful events of last summer had produced, it seemed no longer desirable to constitute the Commission as Count Andrassy proposed by the election of equal numbers of Mussulmans and Christians. The holding of such an election would have been attended with enormous difficulties, and it would have been hard to secure the choice of Commissioners sufficiently impartial to work together. As, therefore, the Commission could not be elective, no other mode of appointment remained, which could have conferred on it the requisite independence except nomination by the Powers.

One further question was mixed up with the appointment of this Commission which has, perhaps, attracted a larger amount of attention out of doors than its importance deserved or than it occupied in the discussions of the Plenipotentiaries. It was necessary to protect the Christians of the country from any disturbance which might occur during the transition from the old order of things to the new. For this purpose it was necessary that an adequate gendarmerie should be organized, and should, for the time, be placed at the disposal of the Commission. We were of opinion that materials of sufficiently good quality for this purpose might be found within the limits of the Turkish Empire. The other representatives, were, however, of opinion that the nucleus, at least, of this force should consist of the trained soldiers of some European Power. The difficulties of this proposition were obvious. The admission of the troops of any of the Guaranteeing Powers was certaintly a bad precedent: and was not likely to be accepted by the rest: and was, moreover, at variance with the instructions of Her Majesty's Government. On the other hand, there was considerable doubt whether the

troops of any Power not a signatory of the Treaty of Paris could be obtained. We did not, however, think it right to separate ourselves from our colleagues upon this point, as the provision of some guarantee of the kind was much insisted on, and this policy it seemed advisable to Her Majesty's Government to sanction. If, however, the consent of the Turks to the proposals of the Powers should be found in any degree to turn on the abandonment of this proposal, I am of opinion that it could not be insisted on, at least in its present form.

The proposed limitation and division of the territory known inaccurately as Bulgaria is the only other matter which requires some notice before I conclude.

The idea of confining guarantees against maladministration to the country north of the Balkans is negatived by the fact that by far the worst excesses were committed in the sandjaks of Philippopolis and Slivno, which were to the south of that range. A similar reason made it necessary to include the sandjaks of Uscup, to the west, as well as some cazas from other adjoining sandjaks.

The extent to which this was done could not be made a matter of serious controversy, as the happiness of the inhabitants would be materially advanced and the authority of the Sultan would not be injuriously diminished by the inclusion of a larger territory.

A far more serious question arose as to the division of the territory which was to be so dealt with. It was in the first instance proposed that one province of Bulgaria should be constituted, extending from the Danube almost to Salonica. To this proposal there appeared to me to be insuperable objections Under a system of self-government the province would have been in the hands of a Slav majority they would have held the most important strategic positions in the country, and the extent of their population and territory, and the magnitude of their resources would have made their position in regard to the Sultan one of practical independence. I pressed, therefore, for a subdivision of the district into two, and the dividing line which I proposed was so drawn as to leave the eastern district in the hands of a non-Slav population. The Mahomedans alone would have been very powerful, and combined with the Greeks, who, in any question of political aggregation, could have been trusted to act with them, they would have commanded a clear majority. The traditional supremacy of the Mussulmans and the superior intellectual resources of the Greeks would have given to the predominence of the non-Slav population a decisive character. The Eastern Province so formed would have included the sea coast, of course, the passes of the Balkans, the approaches to Constantinople, and a large portion of the Lower Danube, which an invader could not afford to leave in hostile hands. I therefore thought that in the interests of Turkey the arrangement was of some importance.

The division proposed was, after some discussion, accepted by the Plenipotentiaries.

It does not, however, appear to commend itself to the Turkish Government. They prefer the maintenance of their old territorial divisions, which would leave the more important of the positions I have referred to in the hands of the Slavs.

At the present stage of the negotiations the rejection of all the more important of the proposals I have mentioned in this despatch appears to be not an improbable contingency.

Great efforts have been made to persuade the Turkish Government that these proposals are conceived in the interest of Russia, and that it is therefore inconsistent with the interests of the Porte to accept them.

Those who think that any diminution of the authority of the central Government, however essential to an improved administration, would be favourable to the assumed designs of Russia, will, of course, find a Russian character in the propositions that have been submitted to the Porte. A sounder view, however, appears to me to be, that in proportion as the good government and consequent contentment of these provinces increase, the less inclined will they be to change their allegience. Many territories have been added to Russia during the last century, but in no instance have the additions been brought about by any desire on the part of the inhabitants for incorporation into the Russian Empire. There is no ground in history, therefore, for the belief that a grant of practical self-government to the Bulgarian provinces would develope any such desire in the population. It is probable that the movements which have recently taken place in Bulgaria, and have been so terribly repressed, are due in part to agitators of Russian nationality. But such intrigues derive their power, not from any ethnological sentiment, nor from a distant relationship of languages, but from the profound mis-government under which the inhabitants have suffered.—I have, &c. SALISBURY.

VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE Council met on Wednesday last at Government House at 12 A. M.

Present :—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, G.M.S.I., His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K.C.B., the Hon'ble Sir A. Hobhouse, Q.C., K.C.S.I., the Hon'ble Sir E. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., the Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I., Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B., the Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey, K.C.S.I., the Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., the Hon'ble D. Cowie, the Hon'ble Maharaja Narendra Krishna, the Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell, the Hon'ble B. W. Colvin, the Hon'ble R. A. Dalyell, and the Hon'ble R. E. Egerton, C.S.I.

POLICE MAGISTRATE'S BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hope moved that the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to extend certain portions of the code of Criminal Procedure Code to the courts of magistrates in Presidency towns be taken into consideration. It is impossible to furnish even an abstract of the hon'ble mover's remarks, as he was inaudible nearly throughout.

The Hon'ble Mr. Cowie said that there was one feature in the Bill to which he desired to offer a strong opposition, and it was that portion or clause of it which proposed to give magistrates in Presidency towns very great extended criminal powers, viz., to sentence prisoners to two years' imprisonment. No doubt that had been initiated in order to relieve the High Court of a great deal of petty business, but he maintained that it overshot the mark. Many years ago he was told by persons who served as grand jurors and petty jurors, of the very paltry nature of the cases which were sent up to the High Court; that it was a great error, but now the proposal made had much overshot the mark. And he could not sit content to see magistrates with no great experience authorising to sentence prisoners to the extreme punishment of two years' imprisonment. In London police magistrates were all barristers of considerable standing and experience, sometimes of ten, twenty, and thirty years' standing, and he believed that the extent of imprisonment they could award was six months. Every offence deserving of a higher punishment they were obliged to commit to the Criminal Sessions. Why in Calcutta a gentleman of much less experience should be allowed four times the amount of power of sentencing, he could not understand. He was bound to believe that the six hon'ble members who had signed the report of the Committee had given great consideration to this and other points of the Bill, but there was such a thing as re-consideration; and if it was possible he would ask that the Bill be re-committed, in order that this point be taken into consideration. If that could not be done, he could only record his protest to the measure, and we hope that the Presidency magistrates who where vested with these new powers would use them as little as possible.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor said that he thought the objections which had been made to the Bill by the hon'ble member were valid, and deserving of consideration; but they had already received careful consideration. The Bill had been before the Council for nearly four years in one form or another, and there was no part which had received so much consideration in the special point which the hon'ble member, had raised. The objections of the hon'ble member, so far as he understood it, were made solely to the increased power supposed to be conferred on magistrates, but he forgot that precisely the same powers which were objected to were exercised throughout the length and breadth of the country by magistrates in whose selection they had not the same choice. We were obliged to employ a number of officers in subdivisions and sudder stations, of whom we knew very little, and had no previous knowledge as in the Presidency towns. He should have thought that if in any place it was safe to leave these large powers in the hands of magistrates, it would be in the Presidency towns, where every judgment and award was taken down by reporters, and published in the newspapers, and subjected to public opinion and criticism, and where it was subject also to an immediate appeal to the higher court on the spot. He thought that if such powers could be exercised at all by any one in the country, it would be more safely exercised in the Presidency towns than anywhere else, and that it was out of the question now to go back and say that these powers should not be exercised.

Then as to the removal of cases from the recognizance of juries, we were more likely to get jurors to devote their attention and arrive at good verdicts than by overburdening them by making them sit for days and days in deciding petty cases. He thought, as a rule, they could get a better class of men if they found they were only called upon to attend to cases of really serious importance. All the other remarks which he had intended to make had been anticipated, and he had nothing further to say.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dalyell remarked that as a fact, in Madras, the magistrates had for a long time been passing sentences such as those contemplated in the Bill which they were empowered to do if the prisoner elected to be tried by the magistrate instead of being committed to the Sessions; and in almost all such cases prisoners did so elect.

The Hon'ble Sir A. Hobhouse said that the Bill had been so often before the Council, and had been so frequently reconsidered in Committee, that he would now only offer some remarks upon its most important and general features. He said, in the first place, that the objections which were made to the proposed extension of summarry jurisdiction of magistrates had been so carefully considered, and so fully met by the alterations which were made in the month of June last, that all unfriendly feeling to the measure had died away. Certainly many months elapsed, and they had received no objection from any quarter to the provisions of the Bill which they might call Bill No. 5, that was published in June last. But within the last few days they had received papers to which the hon'ble mover had referred from a very respectable society, called the Indian League, that the feeling which did exist had not yet been removed, and to-day they had heard from two of their colleagues that there were some objections to changing that which already exists. Now, it was upon that paper of the Indian League that he wished to make some remarks. He took objection to three large points of principle provided in the Bill which had been more or less discussed in the papers which reached them prior to June last. One of the points, perhaps the most important one, was the right of appeal given to the Crown in cases of acquittal. Another of these points was the power of enhancing a prisoner's punishment on an appeal by himself; and another was an extension of the power of police magistrates.

Now, with regard to appeals preferred, he was glad to see that the objections taken seemed of a narrower range than they did. He had the honour some three weeks ago of receiving a deputation from the Indian League, and they then contended that it was not just or expedient to give such an appeal at all, and he on his part did his best to point to them that in India an appeal is a necessary thing, a necessary suit it might be, but still a necessary thing; that we had given appeals, and that it was necessary for the welfare of society that an appeal should be given to the Crown. Now he had never flattered himself that it was owing to any eloquence of his that the objection to this provision had departed from its original phase. But the fundamental objection to an appeal *in toto* was the disparity between the prisoner and the Crown, and that objection had in a measure been obviated, and he believed that was due to the evidence of facts. They had seen with their eyes here in Calcutta two cases in which the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal moved the law, and which he thought should convince the most sceptical that an appeal by the Crown might be a great benefit to society.

But now he would refer to the special objections made to it in this paper. The memorialists said :—

"In connection with the subject of appeal, your memorialists further feel themselves bound to protest against the anomalous and inequitable character of the distinction laid down in section 168 of the Bill, by which it is proposed not only to reserve to the Government a right, denied to the subject, of appealing against an order of acquittal or dismissal, but while the period for an appeal is limited, in the case of private individuals, to a period of one month from the date of the order appealed against, a period of two months is allowed to the Government for the same purpose.

"The grievous inequality involved in these provisions is, your memorialists submit, materially aggravated by the circumstance that the magistrates are appointed, and may be dimissed, by the very authority on whom it is proposed to confer this extraordinary and exclusive right of appeal, and by the vast disparity in power and position between the Government and private suitors."

So now the complaint was not that an appeal was given to all, but that there was some inequality in the mode of giving it. The first allegation of inequality the Society had very pointedly put. They say—We had given to the Government the right of appealing from an order of acquittal, and that we had not given any prisoner the right of appealing from an order of accquittal. He had never yet heard of a prisoner desirous of exercising such a right. The memorialists had not stated, but he thought had intended it to be understood, that we had given no right of appeal from an order of conviction. But this was a very vague statement. We did give the prisoner the right of appeal from every conviction which was beyond the summary powers which magistrates now possessed. The inequality on this ground was reduced to this that whereas the Crown might appeal in every case, the prisoner could only appeal in the more important class of cases. But that was an inequality which for all practical purposes might, in the first place, be thrown out. The Crown did not appeal in petty cases. But even if it was not impartial, the inequality was a necessary inequality unless we said that every prisoner had a right of appeal in every case even if he was fined a single pie, or imprisoned until the rising of the Court. But if that was an objection to give and appeal in every case, you must make a distinction between a heavy sentence and a light one. But if there was such an acquittal, how could you draw such a distinction. An acquittal was an acquittal, and it was in the nature of the case, and not in the nature of the sentence of the Court, that the Crown must exercise its discretion a good deal. Moreover, though he said that the Crown never appealed in petty cases now and then it might wish to appeal on important points of law; and important points of law might arise, though usually they did not arise in cases which otherwise were of no great importance. If therefore the Crown had an appeal at all, it must have a discretion as to the nature of the cases in which it might appeal.

Now the other ground of inequality was this—that there was a difference of time given to the Crown for an appeal from that given to the prisoner. But he must say that those gentlemen seemed to have looked into the matter as purely a matter of arithmetic. They seemed to have reasoned thus: The right of appeal was a good thing; therefore a person who enjoyed that right for two months was quite as well off as a person who enjoyed that right only for one month. On no other principle could he conceive that there was any force in this argument. He begged to say that the right of appeal was not a luxury to be enjoyed by a person of necessity. It was, as his hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor knew, a very responsible duty to be discharged by high responsible officers. Therefore there must be time given for these cases to reach those officers; they must take legal advice, make such enquiries as they thought necessary in the nature of the case, as there would be no benefit from the right of appeal which resided in the Crown. Cases would be appealed which further enquiries would show were not well worthy of appeal, merely because the time was running out in which Government was allowed to make up its mind. He said that looking at it in the public interests, it seemed important that ample time should be given to the high officers who had to exercise this discretion, whether or not an appeal should be preferred. We thought on going further, and knowing what amount of work these men had to do, that one month to a prisoner was a great deal more time than two months to Government. Their next objection to the right of appeal was couched in these terms :—

"A similar objection applies, in the opinion of memorialists, to the further provision contained in the section, by which it is declared that, in cases so appealed, the High Court may direct a new trial by any Presidency magistrate; for however justifiable the distrust implied in an application for the removal of a trial may sometimes be in the case of a private suitor, it seems neither decorous nor politic that the Government, in whose favour alone this power could be exercised, should call in question the competency of a magistrate selected by itself.

There were several assertions that powers were given in favour of the Crown which were not given in favour of the subject. But whatever value that argument might have in a purely logical point of view, he would not argue, for no one of those assertions were founded on fact. Later on section 174 empowered the Court to order a new trial on appeal by a prisoner. The section they were criticising said nothing about the removal of a trial, but only spoke of a new trial; and even if that new trial should be ordered before the magistrate in the first place, the order was an act of the Court, and not of the Government; and in the second place, no question was involved affecting the efficiency of the magistrate, but merely his fallibility. Unfortunately we were all fallible, however competent we might be, and it was that common fallibility which render an appeal necessary at all. Now so much he had to say for the reasons which were expressed in the face of this paper against allowing an appeal to the Crown. But there was underlying these reasons an idea about as false and mischievous as any idea could be, and yet not clearly expressed much more to show its true nature, and so far implied that if you took it away, the words became meaningless and lifeless. The idea he was speaking of was that in this matter of criminal procedure the interests of the Government and those of the public were contradictory and antagonistic to one another. He asked what was the meaning of these insinuations, that there was a vast disparity in and position between Government and private suitors, which meant prisoners, that the magistrate might be removed, and again appointed by the Government, and that it was indecorous and impolitic that the Government should call into question the competency of the magistrate selected by itself. Why, if they had any meaning whatever, they meant that the Government was a wicked Government prone to use magistrate's Courts, Court of justice as instruments of oppression, and it disgraced those magistrates who were upright enough not to comply with its wishes

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Government of Maharashtra
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Any idea more at variance with fact, more purely imaginary, it was utterly impossible to conceive. The various branches of the Government of India being human, make mistakes but they certainly did administer the criminal law with perfect good faith, and for the benefit of the public, and since he had been in India he had never heard of any allusion that any appeal from an acquittal in any criminal prosecution originated by the Government was a vindicative or improper prosecution. But if there was nothing of that kind to be found in our society, then all these remarks were so many gratuitous insinuation which had much better be left absolutely out of papers of this kind. In 1874 when we were making some small alteration in the Criminal Procedure Code, we were urged by the British Indian Association, which was then represented by Maharaja Romanath Tagore, and now by the two able gentlemen who got at that table, to review the Code for the purpose of taking away from the Crown certain powers vested in it, and amongst others their power of appeal. He objected then to proceed upon speculative grounds, and he told the gentleman that he wished to be supplied with evidence that the power given was being worked harshly. Evidence was not forthcoming in that direction and so the Council did not think that evidence was necessary in that direction, and so he said now to those gentlemen who had presented this memorial. One proved fact was worth a hundred insinuations, that the Government were only using that power for the purpose of abusing it. Now he did not suppose that the memorialists had formulated in their own minds which alone gave a footing to the observations that they had made. In fact he had no doubt that they in common with all educated native gentleman would disclaim any such idea. All these suggestions seemed to him to have been borrowed from English writings and speeches addressed to the phenomena of English society—to particular phases of English history which had no counter-part in Indian history. He would further illustrate the danger of arguing upon speculative grounds rather than upon grounds of fact by the comments which the same paper made upon section 17, which was that section which enabled Presidency magistrates to set at liberty a woman or child under the age of fourteen years, who was detained for an unlawful purpose, upon which the memorialists said that section 17 involved an innovation of the existing law if it was not in direct conflict with the present sections of the Penal Code, which was fraught with the greatest mischief.

Then they went on to show what terrible things would have been done if this section became law. Now he wished to show them that there was no conflict between this section and the Penal Code, for the two were upon totally different subjects. He did not know whether the suggestion made for improving the section a good one or a bad one, but he knew it would require a good deal of enquiry before we could adopt it. He did not now enter into it, but he wished to show that it was no innovation of the law at all. It had been the law for the last twenty years in Calcutta and if there were these evils which these gentlemen apprehended, they would certainly have come to the surface. He asked where was there any evidence that this particular provision had produced any evils at all. There was no such evidence. On the contrary, the evil was so non-existent and so invisible, that they really did not know what the law was in Calcutta.

Now he passed to the second point of minor importance—the power of enhancing punishment upon appeal by the prisoner. Upon that question the memorialists had made, as he thought, one sound stricture, but he did not think it was of much importance. He thought it was sound and just, and his hon'ble friend Mr. Hope had an amendment in the subject. But what was their objection to the principle? They said:

"Section 174 of the Bill gives the High Court, on appeal, power to enhance any punishment that has been awarded by a magistrate. Your memorialists are aware that the Code of Criminal Procedure already vests the Appellate Courts with a similar power in cases tried in the Mofussil but they submit that, though the provision is one which, in rare cases, may promote the ends of justice, this consideration is of trifling moment compared with the fact that the fear it must create is calculated to deter innocent persons from exercising the right of appeal, and that it is thus opposed to the principles of both justice and humanity."

Now he would say upon this argument, as he had said on a former one, that it was purely speculative one, and unsupported by any evidence whatever. What evidence was there that any one, be he innocent or be he guilty, has been deprived from appealing by the fear of heavier punishment? There was none. Speaking of the matter as one of probability, he would say that an innocent man would never be deterred from such a consideration. A man who knew from his own conscience would never suppose that a higher Court would give him a higher punishment. On the contrary, he would go into Court in the hope that his innocence might be made clear. A guilty conscience no doubt makes cowards of us all. But if so, he saw no particular harm, no reason against enhancement of punishment. His own belief was that the motive here suggested would operate only in those cases in which a man being guilty had the good luck to get off with an exceedingly slight punishment in the Court below. In that case he might appeal if he knew that his punishment could never be enhanced. He might go on in the hope that good luck might still attend him in the Court above as in the Court below, and that he might get some remission of punishment. If he knew this would be enhanced, then he would think twice over it: but such cases were not likely to be very numerous, and in point of fact, we had no reason to say that there was in any way a diminution in the percentage of appeals by the change of the law in 1872.

The third point had been already observed upon, *viz.*, the increased powers given to Presidency magistrates. On that the memorial he held in his hand spoke in somewhat exaggerated terms, and it said that such an increase of power could only be justified on some ground of emergency or some decided increase in the criminal population. But surely it might be justified by considerations of public convenience and the despatch of business by showing that it had worked all over India without mischief, and with benefit, by showing that it was of the same nature as already existed in the Presidency towns, only with more safeguards attached to it, and by showing that the circumstances of the Presidency towns, different as they were in many things from those in the mofussil, did not differ in this respect, that we should be inclined to give less amount of jurisdiction to magistrates in Presidency towns than we gave to magistrates in the mofussil. Now all the Bill proposed was to give magistrates in the Presidency towns the same amount of jurisdiction as was exercised by the Sessions Judge (? District Magistrates). Was there any reason for thinking them unfit to exercise such powers? He had heard of none. Was there any reason for thinking them fit to exercise those powers? He would answer in the words of the British Indian Association who sent them a most valuable paper at a time when they were opposing our Bill. The paper, he might say, was not only an exceedingly well-written but exceedingly interesting for its history of the law, and had exercised a great influence upon the deliberation of the Select Committee, and had a considerable share in moulding the Bill into its present shape. What they said was this:—"The present limit of the summary jurisdiction of the magistrates of Presidency towns has worked satisfactorily, and your memorialists are not aware that public inconvenience has accrued therefrom." Therefore these gentlemen, though they were averse to any change in point of fact, they told us that the jurisdiction of Presidency magistrates had been perfectly satisfactory. Now, for twenty years and upwards magistrates had the power of passing sentences to this extent. They could inflict fines to the extent of Rs.200, and they might inflict imprisonment for a term of six months. That they could do without keeping any record, with no appeal from them to the High Court; and we knew that no complaint had been ever made. Well, was it likely that they would now abuse those powers, because they were now empowered to pass heavier sentences with the safeguards of keeping records and liability of appeal to the High Court? Was it not rather more good, more wise, to argue from the known, to the unknown, and to conclude that those who had been faithful over a few things might be well made rulers over many things? His hon'ble friend, Mr Cowie, had told them that they were overshooting the mark; but he did not tell them how far they were overshooting the mark, or what mark that was he left them to find out he supposed. Sir Arthur Hobhouse said that it was impossible to draw any line in this matter which should be perfectly satisfactory to all minds. He believed he was not misrepresenting his hon'ble friend, the Lieutenant-Governor, when he said that, in his opinion, we undershot the mark, for His Honour thought that some more jurisdiction might be conferred upon them. But we have heard this sort of thing before, and he turned again to the paper of the British Indian Association. He found that in 1856, when it was proposed to confer the larger jurisdiction that the magistrates had exercised ever since that time a most mighty opinion was given against it. Sir Lawreuce Peel advised the Government that they should not give this amount of jurisdiction to a single magistrate; and yet the Association went on to tell them that the Bill was passed into law and that the result had been perfect content; and so he thought it would happen twenty years hence when the Government of the day came to propose some fresh extension of the system. They would then be told by some one that very eminent members of the Council, who would then, he hoped, enjoy a combination of ease and dignity, opposed the extension of powers, and said that it would be a dangerous thing altogether to give so much power to a single magistrate, and he trusted that the law member of that day would be able to answer by saying:—"Nevertheless the Bill was carried with no material change, and really had been successful and worked with content."

Now the great object of this draft was to assimilate the law which prevailed in the Presidency towns to the law which prevailed in the mofussil, that was to say, the law of Criminal Procedure. No doubt there were some differences in the circumstances of the two localities which for some purpose was material, and those who studied this Bill and the Code of 1872 would find that there were corresponding differences in them. But on this point what was the difference which would make them deny to Presidency magistrate those powers which we gave to the Sessions Judge? The only difference he knew was that he was generally a younger man; but on the other hand, he had the advantage of the bar, the press, and the public and the close proximity of the High Court to which either the prisoner might appeal or which could of its own motion, directly it heard of anything going wrong, call up any cases from before the magistrate to itself.

No doubt to a certain extent trial by jury was displaced by this Bill. It was not displaced to the extent which was urged in these memorials or to the extent which he thought his hon'ble colleagues supposed because they had put their objections as if every case that might be dealt by the magistrate must be dealt with by the magistrate. and they had not observed that the magistrate had the fullest discretion to commit all important cases. All cases he pleased, to the High Court, and the High Court had also diseretion to call up any case it pleased from the magistrate's file. Now he asked was not that the most ample safeguard? Was it not certain that if a case absolutely demanded the intervention of a jury, it would either by the discretion of the magistrate himself or by the instrumentality of the High Court, or by a writ of *cartiorari*, get before the High Court? He must say he could not go along with his hon'ble friend, Mr. Hope, in the onslaught he had made upon juries. Mr. Hobhouse was an English lawyer, and he had seen a good deal of the working of juries, and speaking of England there were a great number of cases which he would sooner take before a jury than before a judge for the purpose of getting justice. He would admit that there were considerable drawbacks to the system in India, but he had no abstract dislike whatever to the jury system, and he must say that as far as his mind was concerned, he had not been in the least degree an advocate for this change by a preference for any other tribunal to a jury. He rested the case upon public convenience, and upon the wisdom of extending the system which had answered so completely as the system we had in the mofussil, and his argument was very much reinforced by what his friend, Mr. Dalyell, had told them that day of the procedure in Madras. If he understood him aright the prisoner there had a rather curious privilege of electing between the High Court and jury in one side, and the magistrate on the other side, and he almost invariably elected to be tried by the magistrate. Moreover, jury trials were displaced of the present law in the great bulk of cases, and they were so displaced without complaint. If you wished to be consistent, and say that the jury ought to try all criminal cases, you must so alter the law in that direction. But was there any reason for drawing the line on the exact point on which it was drawn now? Why in the world should not we draw it on some difficult point, if by so doing we can relieve our hard-worked High Court and juries, and thus transacting business with greater case and despatch.

Now, he was sorry to see, that on this point also there was a good deal of insinuation in these memorials that Local Government appointed and removed magistrates, and that was the reason against extending their jurisdiction as if the Local Governments was a lion going about and roaring and seeking whom it might devour.

He would only remind the Council of what he had said before that we must pass such insinuations without remark. When we had set aside all sinister dealings and substituted hard facts for guesses, and when we had brought down exaggerated statements to their true dimensions, we shall find that this measure was only a natural, probable, timely extension of a system throughly found by experience to be good and suited to the circumstances of India. He would very seldom venture to prophecy because it was a dangerous trade, but upon this particular occason, he must say he felt very sanguine that if the Council would pass this measure, it would be found that their criminal law in the Presidency towns would work with greater ease and rapidity, and with no greater complaint than was the case under the present law. He believed that those who now still feared the wisdom of this extension would, in the course of a few years, entirely forget their fears, or if they still remembered them, they would wonder that they were scared by so very simple and reasonable a change. On these grounds he hoped that the Council would accep the report of the Committee without any material amendments.

The Hon'ble Mr. Bayley spoke generally in favour of the measure and supported the arguments urged in support of the Bill.

The motion was then agreed to.

On the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Hope the following amendment was then carried.

The following be substituted:—

"(*b*) enhance any punishment which has been awarded, but not so as to inflict a greater punishment for the offence which, in the opinion of the High Court, he has committed, than the presidency magistrate could have inflicted for such offence, or"

The definition of pleader was also omitted as it was not intended to debar junior pleaders and others who practiced in Police Courts from continuing to do so.

The Bill was then passed.

SALT TRANSPORT BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hope presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to restrict the transport of salt by Sea.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dalyell took the opportunity of explaining his reasans for objecting to the passing of the Bill as he would not be present when the Bill came up again. His principle objection was that no sufficient case had been made out for such a measure, and it would work great hardship and incovenience to poor traders who tranported salt along the sea cost in vessels of less burden than 300 tons.

The Hon'ble Sir A. Arbutnot proposed that a seleotion of the papers would be printed, and circulated before the Bill would be again brought forward.

EMIGRATION TO THE STRAITS BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir A. Hobhouse presented the Report of the Select Committee on the bill to regulate the emigration of native labourers from the Presidency of Fort St. George to the Strait Settlement.

PUNJAB COURT-BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Egerton postponed the motion for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Courts in the Punjab.

The Council then adjourned for a week.

THE TREATY WITH THE KOHAT PASS AFREEDEES.

(Indian Public Opinion.)

WE publish the text of the treaty with the Afreedees, dated 1st December 1853, by which Government would make the public believe that they have a right to construct a road through the Kohat Pass. There is not a word in the treaty which justifies any such interpretation. On the contrary, there is everything to justify the Afreedees in resisting the encroachment on their independence. The other agreements, directly or indirectly connected with the Kohat Pass are:—Three agreements to maintain a post in the Kohat Pass concluded with the Mullicks of the Bazoti Kheyls, with the Mullicks of the Feroz Kheyls and with the Mullicks of the Jowaker, respectively, dated 3rd December 1853 and another dated 6th December 1853, concluded with the Sippe tribe. *The* treaty, however, is the one which we now publish and we are aghast at the audacity and dishonesty which have conjured up the present complication. (The treaty of allegiance of the Hassan Kheyls dated 15th November 1853 is a different matter.) Nor has there been any other treaty made with the Pass Afreedees that cancels the engagements of 1st December 1873. To give the Pass Afreedees a good thrashing for their resistance or to force the Pass, because we believe that we have might on our side, is quite a different matter from pretending that treaties justify our proceedings.

TRANSLATION OF TREATY ENTERED INTO WITH THE GULLEE AFREEDEES OR AFREEDEES OF THE KOHAT PASS, ON THE 1ST DECEMBER 1853.

We, the undersigned Mullicks, Khan Mahomed, Ameer Nooray, Meeroo, Taj Khan, and Eassef Akhor, Meeran, Meer Shikar, Zaphta Khan, Said Khan, Joomma, and Jafir, Mullicks of Zurghoon Kheyl, Paienda Khan, Gool Khan, Meah Shere Ahmed Khan, and Dost Mahomed, Mullicks of Sherukee, Mulla Khan, Akrum, Sheeraz, and Goolistan, Mullicks of For Chupper, all assembled at the Kohat Kotul, after hearing and considering the orders issued by Captain

Coke regarding ourselves, voluntarily enter into Treaty with the British Government as under :—

1*st*.—The British Government claimed the Kohat Kotul as the Bungush boundary, and we objected; now, however, waiving our objections, we made the Kotul over to the Bungushes, Government subjects, the Goverment making such arrangements with regard to both sides of the Kotul known as Paitao and Sweree as may seem fit, and establishing any posts of occupation on the Kotul that may appear necessary.

2*nd*.—Whatever property belonging to Government or its servants or subjects may have fallen into our hands, we agree to deliver up; should any not be forthcoming, we shall take oath in regard to it.

3*rd*.—Property of merchants robbed in the Pass between Zurghoon Kheyl, Bhoostee Kheyl, &c, by men of Bhoostee Kheyl, shall be restored. In regard to robberies by men of Benghoon Kheyl, the same course shall be pursued, but it will not be possible to restore fruits which may have decayed, and we beg the Government to forgive us as regards such. Should the people of Zurghoon Kheyl have disposed of any articles the prices will be restored, proof on oath of the value being tendered.

4*th*.—Henceforward in the event of any highway or other robbery being committed between Eymul Chubootra on the Peshawur side to the Sweree side of the Kotul, on the Deputy Coommissioner of Kohat issuing orders with lists of property said to be stolen, and giving fifteen day's grace, we engage within the period either to restore the said property, or make good the oss.

5*th*.—We all of us agree, that if any of our tribe fire upon any picket or guard of Government troops or police on outpost, either within the bounds of the Peshawur or Kohat districts, and the fact be fairly established, Government may banish the hostages we have given wheresoever it may seem good, and exact reparation from us; this Treaty having, by such act on the part of any of our tribe, become of no effect.

6*th*.—Subsequently to the ratification of this Agreement, if any murderer, thief, adulterer, &c., a refugee from Government territory, seek shelter with us, we shall expel him from our bounds; such as may have previously resorted to our territory for shelter will be produced, if the Deputy Commissioner feels inclined to allow them to come to an agreement. Those who may still remain with us will be prevented from doing any injury in Goverument territory, or to Government subjects: we shall be their sureties.

7*th*.—Should any of our tribe commit murder in British territory, we shall at once expel him from his village, and his house shall be burnt and destroyed; should the culprit be captured by Government, he may be treated like any other murderer, according to the pleasure of Government.

8*th*.—Should any Government subjects bring stolen property into our territory, on being informed of the fact, we shall restore the property, and expel the refugee.

9*th*.—We engage to maintain the posts and chokies formerly established within our bounds by Colonel G. Lawrence and Captain Lumsden, at the same strength and in the same numbers, for the safety of travellers through the Pass, as follows :—

By Akhor, three chokies of twenty-five men in all, *viz*., fifteen men at Eymul Chubootra, five at Woorsuck, five at Rookhi Woorsuck.

By Shurukkee Zurghoon Kheyl and For Chupper, three chokies of twenty men in all, *viz*., ten at Runjoo Tungi, five at Shundabusta, and between Shurukee and Kotul five men.

10*th*.—Government to arrange for three chokies on the Kotul from the tribes of Dowlat Kheyl, Jowakies and Bungushes; should any of the two former commit depredations within our bounds, if attached to any Bungush faction, the Bungushes will arrange about it; if attached to any of the Pass factions, we undertake the settlement ourselves; should the crime be committed by members of any other tribe, we are responsible.

11*th*.—We undertake that none of our tribe commit theft or any crime in Govenment Territory. In the event of such happening, and of the capture of the offender, the law may take its course. If the offender and property reach our territory, the property will be delivered up.

12*th*.—We request that the Government may be pleased to direct the release of any of our tribe now prisoners in Peshawur or Kohat, or that may have been sent across the Indus, provided the offenders have not been guilty of murder, also that confiscated goods and cattle be released.

13*th*.—After ratification of this Treaty, we beg that the Deputy Commissioner may issue orders to all Government Officials to the effect that our tribe are to have free ingress and egress into and from British territory for purposes of trade and other lawful objects in the same manner as British subjects, conditionally upon our proper behaviour.

14*th*.—To ensure observance of this Treaty on our part we engage to give four postages, from Shurukkee, and Zurghoon Kheyl one each, and two from Akhore to remain permanently under Government surveillance in British Territory; these men to be occasionally relieved by approved substitutes.

15*th*.—Formerly we received a "mowajib" or Pass allowance of Rs. 5,709 per annum. The Chief Commissioner reduced this amount by Rs. 300 per annum on account of the Bussee Kheyl, and we are satisfied. From opening of the Pass after execution of this Treaty we shall receive Rs. 5,400 according to the following details :—

To the Mullicks.....Rs.	2,700
To chokydars..... ,,	2,700
Total.....Rs.	5,400

Executed on the Kohat Kotul, the 1st December 1853.

(Here follow the signatures.)

COURT MARTIAL LAW.

An extraordinary example of the peculiarities of Military Law, so-called, has reached us from Secunderabad, where, on the 18th November last, at a General Court Martial, presided over by Colonel A. V. Falls R. A., Private George Riley, 16th (the Queen's) Lancers, was accused of having on or about the 12th October last, at the village of Burray Sahibpett, near Secunderabad, committed murder, by causing the death of one Cassim Ali, and that he has thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of a General Court Martial. The trial proceeded with the deliberation usual with Court Martials, and resulted in the prisoner being adjudged "not guilty of the charge." But this verdict did not satisfy the Advocate General's Department, and the Court having been called upon to reconsider it, and the whole evidence actually "revoked their former finding" and recorded that they "are of opinion that the prisoner is guilty of the charge," and they thereupon sentenced the innocent-guilty man to "penal servitude for life." The Commander-in-Chief "approved and confirmed" the second or "revised finding," but mitigated the sentence to "seven years' penal servitude," and has published the following :—

Remarks.—I ordered the Court to reconsider its verdict because the weight of evidence was beyond doubt on the side of conviction. The Court, on revision, has found the prisoner guilty of the charge, but has recommended him to mercy on the ground that "had he adopted another line of defence he could from many circumstances, in all probability, have proved that the actual explosion of the gun was accidental." Such being the opinion of the Court, I am bound to say that it was open to them to have found the prisoner guilty of the lesser offence of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. That Private George Riley caused the death of the deceased liquor-seller, Cassim Ali, cannot, in the face of the evidence, be doubted, though it may just be open to question whether he did so intentionally or by accident. The line of defence set up by the prisoner was evidently false, and apparently resorted to with the object of escaping from all the consequences of his act. He endeavoured to prove that the deceased was killed by the accidental falling of his gun whilst it rested against the shop of the deceased. Whereas it is clear from the evidence for the prosecution that the fatal shot was fired by the prisoner as he stood in front of the shop, with his gun pointed towards the deceased. Even accepting the view taken by the Court —to whose opinion great deference is due, after 18 days of most careful enquiry—there remains the fact that Private Riley did take away the life of Cassim Ali by the unlawful use of his gun, and thereby, at the least, committed culpable homicide. It can never be permitted that one man shall recklessly take away the life of another, and then be allowed to escape publishment on the plea that it was all an accident. Justice to the deceased, and justice to the living requires that a heavy punishment should fall on Private Riley, and I wish him, and the soldiers of the British Army serving in this Presidency, to understand that in mitigating his sentence to only seven (7) years of penal servitude, I am mainly influenced by the view taken by the Court and by their strong recommendation to mercy.

Neville Chamberlain, Lieut.-Genl., C.-in-C.

—*Madras Mail*.

THE MAHARAJA OF CASHMERE.

To the Editor of the "Indian Public Opinion."

Sir,—In November last, the Maharaja of Cashmere came to Madhopore to pay a visit to the Viceroy. Although the meeting took place on British territory, the visitor entertained his host down to supplying the fatted ox and generous champagne and right well he did it. On the departure of the Viceroy, the Cashmere officials informed everybody, that their lord and master had been graciously granted all for which he had asked: namely, the return of a *jageer*, which had lapsed to the British Government in consequence of the rebellious conduct of a connexion of the Maharaja valued at some Rs. 35,000 per annum; his salute to be increased to 21 guns; a grant of a battery or artillery and 5,000 stand of arms; an alteration of the boundary between the Gurdaspore District and Jummoo, whereby land paying a considerable amount of revenue into the British treasury and some thousands of British subjects were to be handed over to the tender mercies of the Cashmere Government and the whole of the Bajwant in the Sealkote District was to be given to the Maharaja. And what does the British Government receive from Cashmere?—was in every one's mouth. The Cashmere authorities could not say; the British authorities would not tell. It was said British outposts in Chilas, in Gilghit, and in Leh had been sanctioned and no hindrance or objection to the passage of British troops through Cashmere territory, whenever necessary, would be made—but few believed this, as sanction was unnecessary because it was well-known, that under treaty agreements, we could demand this at any time and were it refused, it would be taken without let or hindrance—but the reason now appears,

It has been known for some time past to a few, that Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan, the eldest son and heir of the Ameer Shere Ali Khan of Cabul, has taken refuge in British territory and the protection given by us to the rebellious son of the ruler of Cabul has naturally irritated that potentate. We want to sooth the wrath of the Ameer, and we want to keep on good terms with his heir. We dare not, apparently, give the refugee a position in our own territory, but we bribe the Maharaja of Cashmere to do what we dare not do openly, namely, to give the exiled prince a large jageer in Cashmere territory: for that is what all the magnificent bribery on the part of the British Viceroy meant at Madhopore. If it be true and I have reason to believe it to be so, I assert that the arrangement is a disgrace to British honour. To the poltical refugee, British territory has ever been an asylum and pray Heaven it may ever remain but even in countries, where so high a standard of honour does not prevail, we do not hear of thousands of subjects being handed over to other rulers to suit the political whim of the temporary holder of the reins of power, and I, for one, protest against such an abuse of power, and the object of this letter is, that it should be known far and wide how great is the disgrace we are likely to suffer if this arrangement be carried out. The orders on the question of the boundary between the Gurdaspur District and Jummo are emphatic; not only are disputed boundaries to be given in favour of the Maharaja, and disputed land in his possession to remain so, but any land *he has ever claimed* is to be made over to him. One has only to see similar lands, not a mile apart, one situated in Jummoo territory with its thousands of acres out of cultivation, its villages desolate and its population destitute; the other in British territory with its population of 700 to 800 to the square mile and not one acre of untilled soil to know the reason—in the Bajwant, it is the same, both are the fairest lands in the Punjab, both are situated in the fertile valleys of two of our great rivers, the Ravee and the Chenab; both are peopled by order-loving and faithful British subjects, and again, I protest against the transfer of their *lands* to the unrighteous rule of Cashmere, for the people will not go themselves; they will abandon every acre of land rather than serve under the cursed rule of Jummoo.

It may be, I am not entirely correct as to the number of guns and arms which are given to the Maharaja; my information is gained from Jummoo sources, but there is no doubt as to the resumed jageer or the transfer of British territory to the Maharaja, nor do I believe there is any doubt whatever as to the cause of this generosity on the part of the Viceroy. For the honour of the British name, I wish my information were incorrect. It would appear, that we do all to please those, who like Cashmere merely exist at the breath of our nostrils, while we trade in those who are the mainstay of our power, whose sons fill our armies, and whose money fills our treasuries.

I trust, Sir, your voice also may be raised against such frippery and dishonest policy.—I am, &c.

F. H.

(*Indian Public Opinion*, Feb. 28.)

We have again heard from "F.H." He has found out that his former information was wrong, but he maintains his point, viz., that Government have no rights over one acre of British territory or one subject of Cashmere and that if they want to bribe the Maharaja they had better do so in cash as such a course leaves far less obloquy behind it than any of the new currencies of territory and human beings. He also asserts that the Jagir worth Rs. 20,000 which the Maharaja was ordered to make over to Yakub Khan was intended for the Yarkand Envoy of that name, and not, as he was led to suppose, to Yakub Khan, the eldest son of the Amir of Cabul, who is still in confinement.

SEASON REPORTS.

The following Season Reports for the week ending 21st February are published for general information :—

Kurrachee.—River lower than last years. Rain last week, Kurrachee 1.15, Kotri ·13, Bula Khan's Thano and Tatta ·28, Shehwan ·40, and Jerruck ·49, will benefit crops. Small-pox in five or six talukas; in Kurrachee 44 cases recovering, 8 fresh cases.

Shikarpur.—Slight rain on night of 11th in Tigar taluka. Wheat crops damaged by insects in Ubauro and Muttur in Kambar and Sijawal talukas.

Hyderabad.—No change.

Ahmedabad.—Rabi harvest commenced, yield expected to be average.

Kaira.—Rabi crops almost ready for harvest; cotton being picked.

Broach.—No change.

Surat.—No change.

Khandesh.—Small-pox and fever continue.

Nasik.—No change.

Tanna.—Chicken-pox prevails at Tanna. Condition of rabi crops middling. Small-pox in two and fever in almost all talukas.

Poona.—Cholera as before; small-pox in Sirur and Purandhar talukas.

Ahmednagar.—No change.

Sholapur.—Rain ·11 at Sholapur. Crop and people as before. Sixty-four deaths from cholera in four talukas.

Satara.—Small-pox in Khatau; six deaths from cholera.

Belgaum.—Deaths from cholera 173.

Dharwar.—Cholera general, deaths, 463.

Kanara.—Cholera prevalent, deaths 21.

Kaladgi.—Cholera in all talukas, 170 deaths.

Rajkot.—Hot weather set in. Health good.

Wadhwan.—Weather warm. Fever in Limri taluka.

Baroda.—Sale of cotton continues.

Kolaba—(Report for the week ending 19th February.) Weather cold. Six deaths from cholera at Alibag. Crops middling. Condition of people good.

Ratnagiri—Report for the week ending 13th February.) Pavata crops being reaped. Small-pox in all talukas of this district, except Deogarh, Rajapur, and Malwan; cholera slightly in Rajapur taluka.

General Remarks.—No material change from last week. Cholera continues in Southern Mahratta Country.

REGISTERED, No. 1—1877

The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 8,759.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will or the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

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On Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.	
Second do.	4½	„ „
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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Notifications, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found,

The rate for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. BURMAH, 1,082 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander J. Smith, on SATURDAY, 10th March, 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppy, Tuticorin, Colombo, Point de Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Callingapatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be forwarded fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. COCONADA, 863 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander A. Morris, on FRIDAY, the 9th March, 1877, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 A.M.

The s.s. AKOLA, 572 Tons, 125 H.P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 6th March, 1877, at 10 A.M., calling at Verawul, Porebunder, Mangrole and Gutch Mandvie.

The s.s. COCONADA, 863 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 9th March 1877, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	35	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	Including Wine.
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

INDIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 15th March 1877.
PERSIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 31st March, 1877.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st April 1877.
ASSIRIA to sail on SUNDAY, 15th April 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
S. PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	12th do.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	19th do.
S. MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	26th do.
— PERA	2119	450	Geo. Hyde	2nd April.
S. MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	9th do.
— SIAM	3660	500	N. W. Hazelwood	16th do.
S. MALWA	2903	450	P. S. Tomlin	23rd do.
— NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	30th do.
S. ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	7th May.
— TIBRET	2593	400	G. F. Cates	14th do.
S. SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	21st do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked S. proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th February 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 6th March 1877, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. KHIVA, (2,6 9 Tons and 450 H. P.), Captain G. Lax, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on SATURDAY, the 3rd March 1877.

F. D PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th February 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports calling at Galle).

	Tons.	H.P.		
TANJORE	2763	450	Capt J. Orman	31st March at 3 P. M.
TRAVANCORE	1900	350	Capt W. Barratt	28th April at 2 P. M.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, 24th F bruary 1877

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamer CASTORE, 2,700 Tons, and 250 H.P., Captain G. Mazarovic, will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 21st March 1877.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 450	Rs. 350	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 8
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 0

This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has superior accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company intend to despatch Steamers from Bombay to Trieste on the following dates:—

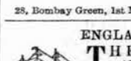
S.S. POLLUCE, 2,700 Tons, 250 H.P., on the 10th April 1877
S.S. ETTORE, 3,800 do. 400 do. do. 10th May „

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

JOSEPH JANNI, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 1st March 1877.

ENGLAND VIA CAPE.



THE fine Clipper Ship DUNALISTAIR, 1,686 Tons, Captain Sangster, will sail early in April. Has magnificent accommodation for 20 Passengers. For Freight and further particulars apply

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

S.S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,
CAPTAIN THOMAS COLLINS.

THIS Steamer will sail again for LIVERPOOL on WEDNESDAY, the 14th March, positively.

A few Berths are still disengaged.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 27th February 1877. Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Piano by Broadwood and Sons, garden with rare plants, &c., &c., at Cumballa Hill.

On THURSDAY, the 29th March 1877, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place the whole of the valuable and handsome drawing, dining and bed room furniture, &c., &c., the property of F. W. Stevens, Esq.

Further particulars will be given hereafter.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 6th March 1877.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

The Sale of the valuable furniture of the Parsee Gentleman in the Victoria Buildings will be resumed THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 P.M., commencing with Lot No. 207.

AUCTION SALE of household furniture, plated glass, and porcelain wares, gold jewellery, &c., at Kavel, opposite the Free General Assembly's Institution, Aziary Lane.

Under instructions from the Administrator General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will on THURSDAY next, the 8th inst., sell by Public Auction at 1 P. M., the household furniture, &c. &c of the late Mr. Clestino Salvador Misquita. Now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF EMBROIDERED SHAWLS, CLOAKS, HANDKERCHIEFS, WORK BOXES, JEWELLERY, &c.

To be sold by Public Auction by order of the Administrator General by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. at their rooms on the 1st floor, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 9th and 10th days of March, sale commencing at 1 P.M., the stock in trade of the late Kotoomull Dhoolsmull, consisting of—

Scinde, Delhi and Cashmere worked shawls, cloaks, handkerchiefs, cushions, Surat and Bombay made sandalwood, ebony-wood and ivory work boxes, writing desks, card cases and baskets, gold and silver jewellery, &c. &c.

Catalogues will be ready this afternoon and the goods are on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY in Bengalpoora.

Under instructions from the Mortgagee, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will, on SATURDAY, the 10th March, sell by Public Auction, at 4 P. M., on the premises, in pursuance of the power given in the Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the 29th day of June 1865, and executed by Assaria Poonsey.

All that piece of ground, admeasuring 227 square yards or

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

TONIGHT, TUESDAY, 6TH MARCH.

EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS OF

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA,
THE CELEBRATED PIANIST,
AND
THE ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.

CROWDED AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.
HUNDREDS UNABLE TO GAIN ADMISSION
In consequence of the Wonderful success of
CHARLES LECOCQ'S COMIC OPERA,

LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT.

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

ANGE PITOU ..... Mr. H. Vernon.
LARIVA DIERE ..... „ A. Plumpton.
POMPONNETTE ..... „ J. Rollings.
LOUCHARD ..... „ J. Martin.
TRENITZ ..... „ G. Castle.
GUILLAUME ..... „ C. Marshall.
OFFICER ..... „ H. Fendon.
AMARANTHE } ..... Mrs. H. Vernon.
MADLLE. LANGE... }
CLAIRETTE ..... Miss Elcia May

MARKET PEOPLE, SOLDIERS, &c.

Between the First and Second Acts

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA
WILL PERFORM

RIGOLETTO ..... Liszt.

And between the Second and Third Acts

CAPRICE AERIEN ..... Wollenhaupt.
L'ECLAT, GALOP DE CONCERT .... Ronville.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle ..... Rs. 4 | Stalls ..... Rs. 3
Gallery ..... „ 2 | Pit ..... „ 1

Family Tickets admitting Three to the Dress Circle ... Rs. 10

Doors open at 8-30; Commence at 9.

Box Office open at SOUNDY and Co., where Plan may be seen and Seats secured.

NOTICE.—The Tramway Cars will run to and from Byculla on the Nights of Performance.

☞ SECURE YOUR SEATS EARLY ! ☜

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. PONTIS, Dunn, Master, from LIVERPOOL, are requested to PAY FREIGHT and SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIMS for Damage or Short Delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the vessel.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.,
Bombay, 5th March 1877. Agents.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship TYTHONUS, Capt. Cutting, arrived from LONDON, are requested to SEND in their BILLS of LADING accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and counter-signature and PAY FREIGHT and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed without further notice at their expense and risk. The Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has left the ship's deck.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Ship Tythonus.
Bombay, 5th March 1877.

EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY LIMITED.—Mr. BENJAMIN SMITH has been APPOINTED to act as GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT of this Company during my absence on leave, and has taken over charge TO DAY.

GEO. B. STACEY.
General Superintendent.
Bombay, 6th March 1877.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.—AN ALEXANDRA PARK PHAETON by Ness Brothers, with a pair of handsome Chesnut Arabs, 15-3, fast, quiet, perfectly sound and driven daily by a Lady. Price Rs. 1,800.

A Lady's side Saddle with doe skin seat and double Bridle. Price Rs. 100. Apply to JAFFER SULAMAN & Co.

5th March 1877.

THE LEADER,
A Weekly Journal of Politics and Literature.
Edited by James Hutton.

CONTENTS OF No. 1, MARCH 3rd, 1877.

Short Notes.—The Week. 1.—The Imperial Assemblage. 2.—The Civil Service Question. 3.—Government and the Press. 4.—Higher Education in Bengal under Sir Richard Temple. 5.—Sir Robert Stuart on Breach of Trust. 6.—Government by Statistics. Day by Day. Gleanings. Original Translations.

SUBSCRIPTION.	Town.	Mofussil.
3 Months'	Rs. 6	Rs. 6 8
6 „	„ 11	„ 12 0
12 „	„ 20	„ 22 0

Missionaries, half-price.

For advertising rates apply to Mr. T. S. SMITH, "City Press" Calcutta.

All other communications to be addressed to be addressed to the Editor, 11, Middleton Row, Calcutta.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a Young Man as Book-keeper and Junior Assistant. Apply by letter stating salary required, age, and references, if any, to C. E. R., care of this Office.

IMPERIAL NAVY VOLUNTEERS—COMMITTEE MEETING THIS AFTERNOON, at ½ past 5, National Bank.

KEROSENE Oil Lamp and Cooking Apparatus combined, complete in case with Sauce Pan Kettle and Fry Pan, for Rs. 10 Cash, apply to W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street.

FOR SALE, a set of SECOND-HAND ENGLISH DOUBLE HARNESS, in good order. For Price, &c, apply at this Office.

A HANDSOMELY DESIGNED set of PEARLS FOR SALE, on account of a Constituent gone Home. Rs. 1,000. Wm. Watson & Co., 24, Apollo Street, Bombay.

EXPERIENCED THEORETICAL & PRACTICAL ENGINEER will be open to engagement in June next. Highest reference in Bombay. Address "HYDRAULIC."

A Lady with three children requires two large Rooms in a Family House with use of kitchen, &c. Reply stating terms and locality, to "E," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED.

A SCOTCH MAID, who came out to India in service a year-and-a-half ago, is anxious TO RETURN to ENGLAND with a Lady or in charge of a Child or Children. Apply to

REQUISITES FOR
TRAVELLERS
BY LAND OR SEA.

OVERLAND TRUNKS.
Rs. 22-8 each.
PORTMANTEAUX.
Of convenient shapes.
COURIER AND HAND BAGS.
Tanned Canvas and Leather.
RUGS.
Rug and Bed Straps.
AIR PILLOWS AND CUSHIONS.
Of superior manufacture, from Rs. 5 to 15.
DECK AND CAMP CHAIRS.
Folding—light and strong, from Rs. 7 to 15.
BATHS.
Best Tin, strong, with and without covers, from Rs. 10 to 50.
Indian Rubber ditto, quite flat, and when inflated serve as a comfortable Bath. 32 inches in diameter and 8 inches deep, Rs. 25.
LAMPS AND LANTERNS,
of the most useful patterns made specially for India.
FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES.
Achromatic in sling Cases, from Rs. 25 to 150.

TIFFIN BASKETS,
Suitable for Indian use, empty or conveniently fitted from Rs. 11 to Rs. 50 each.
POCKET CANTEENS,
from Rs. 30 to 50.
Dram Flasks. Various Patterns and sizes, Rs. 1-8 to 15. Drinking Cups. Horn, Glass or Metal, As. 12 to Rs. 3-8. Cockscrews, Tin Openers, Knives and Forks,
POCKET AND TRAVELLING FILTERS,
from Rs. 3 to 30.
PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
Soups, Fish, Meats, Pies, Sausages, Biscuits, &c., &c.
CLARETS, BRANDIES, HOOKS, CHAMPAGNES, Beers, Stouts, &c.
SODA AND OTHER AERATED WATERS.
Pure and Sparkling.
INFANTS' AND INVALIDS' FOODS,
Fresh importations.
CHOCOLATE, COCOA, TEA, COFFEE AND MILK,
in a variety of forms,
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Manillas, Trichinopoly and Cocoanade, of first qualities, specially selected.
BEST BRIAR PIPES,
from Rs. 1 to 5.
MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
Of handsome shapes.

MEDICINE CHESTS,
in solid Leather, Oak, or Mahogany fitted with Medicines according to special requirements, from Rs. 25 to 100.
EAU DE COLOGNE AND VINEGAR.
Marine and Toilet Soaps, Soap Cases.
SPONGES,
and Sponge Bags.
DRESSING BAGS AND CASES,
from Rs. 13 to 300.
STATIONERY.
Note Paper and Envelopes, specially suited for Overland or Inland Correspondence.
WRITING AND TOURIST CASES
in a variety of portable and useful shapes.
PURSES AND POCKET BOOKS.
of the most convenient and secure forms.
PLAYING CARDS,
and Portable Games.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO.

P. VUCCINO & Co., PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS, 15, Meadow Street, Bombay, are prepared to execute PORTRAITS in Carte de Visite, Cabinet and other Sizes.

OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Inspection of the Portraits taken by them in Bombay is respectfully solicited.
GREAT REDUCTION OF RATES.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S
WORLD RENOWNED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES RECEIVED PER S.S. ZANTE.

PORTABLE CASE HAND MACHINES, very convenient for travelling.
NEW FAMILY MACHINES, by hand and foot both.
MEDIUM MACHINES for Tailors and Outfitters.
HALF and FULL CABINET CASES, richly inlaid.
No. 2 MACHINES, Wheel or Drop Feed. } For Boot and Shoe-making, Tailoring and all Manufacturing purposes.
„ „ with Roll Presser.
„ „ with combination Presser.
„ „ "Wax Thread" (for heavy Leather and Waterproof Work.)

PRICE LISTS SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY:—6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
CALCUTTA:—2, LAZARUS & Co., DALHOUSIE SQUARE.

☞ Refer *Bombay Gazette* of 3rd November 1876.

POLO JERSEYS, POLO JERSEYS.

BADHAM AND COMPANY

HAVE just Landed a large supply of the above in all sizes:—

WHITE
LIGHT BLUE
BLUE and WHITE STRIPED
SCARLET
SCARLET and WHITE STRIPED
} Rs. 6-8 Each.

LESS TEN PER CENT. PROMPT CASH.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MEIFFRE NEVEU & CIE.,
6, HUMMUM STREET.

FOR THE RACES.

FRESH ASSORTMENT JUST OPENED.

GENTLEMEN'S AND LADIES' ONE AND TWO BUTTON GLOVES.

LADIES' THREE AND FOUR BUTTON GLOVES.

NOTICES.

JUST PUBLISHED—Rs. 2-8, Cloth binding.

WET-DAY REMINISCENCES,
BY
SOLWIN.

Douglas Stapehill. | Croppy in Search of a Wife.
Faded Away. | A Genteel Tragedy,
and Eight other Indian Stories written during the late S. W. Monsoon.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses a infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A very powerful Bay Waler Mare, 6 years, 15 hands, an excellent saddle mare, and perfectly quiet, gallops well and a good fencer, Rs. 800.

A thorough-bred Waler Gelding, 8 years, 15-2 high, an excellent mover in saddle and harness, Rs. 600.

A handsome pair of Chesnut Arabs, 6 and 7 years, 14-3 high, well matched, good movers, with open Carriage by "Thorn," in good order, also set of Single and double harness, Turn-out, Rs. 1,800.

A pair of Bay Waler Mares, 15-2 high, serviceable, and good workers in double harness, with set of double harness, Rs. 700.

A Chesnut Arab Horse, 7 years, 14-1½, has been ridden as an Artillery and Infantry Charger, stands fire, and is a splendid Dogcart horse, being fast and showy, Rs. 500.

A Chesnut Colt, 4 years, 14-3, a good saddle horse, Rs. 400.

A powerful Chesnut Gulf Arab Gelding, 8 years, 14-2, has been ridden on Parade, makes a good hack, Rs. 400.

A Flea-bitten Grey Arab Galloway, 8 years, about 14-1, a free mover and an easy canter, suited for a Lady, Rs. 400.

A Bay Arab Galloway, 14 hands, has been ridden by a Lady or two years, Rs. 300.

A Bay Arab Horse, 8 years, 14-2 high, an excellent saddle horse, has been ridden by a Lady, and is a first-class Dogcart horse, Rs. 300.

A large and powerful Bay Waler Gelding, 7 years, 16-2 high, broken to harness, Rs. 600.

Also a number of other horses on Commission Sale.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.
Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 8th February 1877.

THE BLOOD PURIFIER.

NO one residing in warm climates should ever be without Old Dr. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, which acts like a charm in curing all Liver, Kidney, and Bilious complaints, and in strengthening the system so as to enable every one to withstand all attacks of Fever, Cholera and other diseases. Recommended and used by the Faculty. Also the Old Dr.'s Family Pills are the most popular medicine known for all bilious affections, liver and stomach complaints, and indigestion, as proved by thousands.—Wholesale Agents, Messrs. Bathgate and Co., for Bengal and Calcutta; Messrs. Barry and Co., Vepery, Madras. Chief Depôt, 131, Fleet Street, London.

SPECIALLY WELL FIT UP LOOMS AND ALL WEAVING MACHINERY
are made by
HENRY LIVESEY, LIMITED,
BLACKBURN,
the only house in England, who carry on the trades of Ironfoundry, Engineering, Loom-making, Shuttle Picker and Robbin Manufacturing, &c., and with warehouse fit up with all kinds of Mill Stores.

JOHN MOIR and SON'S genuine SCOTCH JAMS are prepared with Fruit and pure Cane Sugar, without the admixture of the pulp of any other fruit.
FACTORIES: ABERDEEN AND LONDON.

PERFUMERY.

J. & E. ATKINSON'S
WHITE ROSE and other SACHET POWDERS, ROSE TOILET POWDER, TRANSPARENT SOAP, TOILET VINEGAR.
PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, CORDOVA, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA, 1876.
Sold by all first-class Dealers throughout the World.
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.
The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK—"A White Rose on a Golden Lyre," printed in seven colours.

SARSAPARILLA,
Wilkinson's Essence of Fluid Extract of
REDJAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommended your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*."—*Medica Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* cured me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London,
Sold in quarter half, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond)

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.

WHITMORE'S
COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA, STOMACHIC DINNER PILLS.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London,
Agents.—Treacher & Co.; Kemp & Co.; Rogers & Co., Bolton & Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

NOW READY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR MARCH 1877.
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS,
With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the East Indian, Sind, Punjab and Delhi, B. B. & C. I. R., G. I. P., Nizam State, and several other lines of Railway.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertise-

NOTICES.

LOTTERY.
BY PERMISSION OF GOVERNMENT,
IN AID OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S CHURCH.
Rupees 25,000 in cash to be distributed in 1,016 prizes.
EACH TICKET ONE RUPEE.

TICKETS to be SOLD at Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.; JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.; SINGER SEWING MACHINE AGENCY; Mr. R. X. FURTADO, Catholic Book-seller, Kalbadevi Road; Dr. J. N. FONSECA at Dhobie Talao and Dr. F. J. L. DeSOUZA at Khetwady.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.
—Most comfortable PHAETONS at Rs. 35, and non-surpassable TONGAS at Rs. 20, can be had at a moment's notice from
PEROSHAW BURJORJEE,
Proprietor of Stage Carriages.
Main Street, Poona, 1st March 1877.

THE TEMPLAR IN INDIA;
A BI-MONTHLY PAPER
DEVOTED TO THE CAUSE OF TEMPERANCE.
SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Per Mensem	8 Annas.
Per Annum	6 Rupees.

For Advertising Rates, &c., &c., apply to MANAGER, Templar in India, No. 152, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the AUCTION SALES of the ROAD and FERRY TOLLS and ABKAREE FARMS in the RAJAPUR and DEOGARH TALUKAS of the RUTNAGIRI DISTRICT for the year 1877-78 will be held before the Undersigned at the Mamlatdar's Cutcherry, Deogarh, at 11 A.M. on the 14th March 1877.

The conditions of sale will be explained before the Auction. The usual deposit of 15 per cent. on the amounts Bid will be required from the last Bidders.

The Final Bids will be subject to the Collector's sanction. For further information apply to the Undersigned.

J. L. JOHNSTON,
Acting First Assistant Collector of Ratnagiri.
Camp Miria, 23rd February 1877.

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.,
METAL MART & BYCULLA IRON WORKS,

AGENTS for Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines, J. and H. Gwynne's Centrifugal Pumps, Aveling and Porter's Steam Road Rollers, D. New and Co.'s Machine Tools, Val de Travers Asphalte Co., Silicate Paint Co., &c. Specialities from these Makers always available, also Fire Engines, Hand Pumps, Pipes, Engineers' and Contractors' Plant and Iron of all qualities.

Ornamental and general Castings, Forgings, Girders, Roofs, Cranes, Mortar and Sookie Mills, and all classes of Ironwork executed with despatch under European superintendence at the BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

PURSUANT to an ORDER of REFERENCE of the High Court of Judicature at Madras made in O. S. No. 251 of 1876, wherein JOHN MILLER the Administrator General of Madras, is Plaintiff and WILLIAM MATHORT CHARLES VANSPALL and others are Defendants, All persons claiming to be interested as next of kin or otherwise in the ESTATE of FRANCIS CHRISTIAN VANSPALL, deceased, late of Tuticorin, who died in the year 1859, are on or before the 16th day of July 1877 to come in and prove their claims at the Judge's Chambers in the High Court House, Madras, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from all benefit under the said Order.

BARCLAY & MORGAN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, High Court House, Madras.

NOTICE.—We the undersigned beg to inform the public that we have just established a Branch Firm in Bombay with a view to IMPORTING CORKS of all descriptions from our own Manufactory. We have now in hand Cork samples of all descriptions known, viz.:—for large Fruit Bottles, Casks, Preserves, Champagne, Bordeaux, Malaga Wines, Brandy, Liqueurs, Soda, Lemonade, Oil, Ink, Medicine Bottles, or any other liquids, 157 sorts in all.

We confidently assert that no firm can offer so many advantages as ours to intending buyers.

Messrs. CAMA, PUIG & MASDEVALL,
Of Palafrugell, Catalonia, (Spain), Cork Growers, Manufacturers and General Merchants.
Bombay, 20th February 1877.

N.B.—All orders concerning Corks promptly executed. Samples can be seen at our Office, 2, Forbes Street, 1st Floor, Fort.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

RE COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.

THE SHAREHOLDERS and DEBTORS of the abovenamed Bank, who have NOT PAID their CALLS made by the Court of Chancery in 1867 and 1871, or their DEBTS, are informed that the Official Liquidator, through his Agent and Attorney, Mr. T. F. PUNNETT, of Bombay, is prepared to receive from them PROPOSALS for a COMPROMISE of the amount due; and notice is hereby given, that unless proposals are made on or before the 31st day of March 1877, the Official Liquidator will proceed to offer the CLAIMS for Sale by Auction or private contract under the direction of the High Court of Judicature.—Dated this Eighth day of Dec, 1876.

FRESHFIELDS & WILLIAMS,
5, Bank Buildings, London, E.C.

THE CELEBRATED FOOD SOLVENT.

DR. FARR'S LIME JUICE & PEPSINE.
A PERFECT REMEDY FOR
INDIGESTION AND ALL STOMACH DISORDERS
ALSO FOR
HEARTBURN, SPASMS, GOUT, &c.
TESTIMONIAL.

2 Rosslyn Terrace, Hampstead, London.
2th September 1876.

My Dear Sir,—It affords me the greatest pleasure to bear Medical Testimony to the excellence of your preparation of Lime Juice and Pepsine, in cases of Indigestion and other distressing affections of the Stomach. I do not hesitate to recommend it as a most efficient and valuable Restorative.

Believe me, yours faithfully,
CHARLES J. F. RENTON,
Surgeon,
Secretary to the Royal Infirmary, and formerly of H. M. Ship Dreadnought.

To be had of all Wholesale and retail Chemists throughout the World. Sold in bottles, 1s 1½d, 2s 9d., 4s 6d., and 11s. Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers, ROYLE & Co., 67 Barbican' London, E.

REGISTERED, No. 1—1877

The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No 8,759.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1877.

LIBRARY OFFICE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE R.A.S.

223

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will or the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

on Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5	0
Second do.		2	8
Third do.		2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions		0	2½ As.

Illus but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.		
Second do.	4½	..	..
Third and succeeding	2½	..	..

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sale, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line .... 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

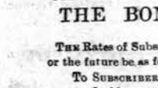
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. BURMAH, 1,082 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander J. Smith, on SATURDAY, the 10th March 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Callingapatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

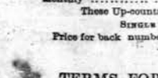
Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steam vessels on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. COCONADA, 963 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander A. Morris, on FRIDAY, the 9th March, 1877, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHEH and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 A.M.

The s.s. AKOLA, 972 Tons, 135 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 6th March, 1877, at 10 A.M., calling at Verawul, Pore Bunder, Mangrole and Cutch Mandvie.

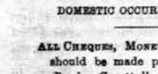
The s.s. COCONADA, 963 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 9th March 1877, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY

via SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	9	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Including Wines

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

INDIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 15th March 1877.
PERSIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 31st March 1877.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st April 1877.
ASSIRIA to sail on SUNDAY, 15th April 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

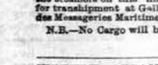
C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th January 1877.

RUBATTINO S. N. COMPANY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

XTRA STEAMERS TO NAPLES, LIVORNO, AND GENOA.



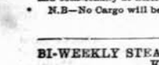
MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s well-known Steamer INDIA, Captain Dodero, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 15th March next, to be followed by the PERSIA, Captain Merello, to leave on SATURDAY, the 31st March 1877, *without fail*. For passage and particulars of information, apply to

C. GRONDONA, Agent,
Rubattino S. N. Company.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL

S. S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons.
C. W. Pearson, Commander.

TO SAIL 10TH MARCH POSITIVELY.



THIS New and Splendid Steamer will have despatch as above, and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian Trade and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, both on the Main Deck and in a Saloon built on Deck.

She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL—Rs. 550.

Exclusive of Wines, &c, which can be procured on board at Moderate prices. For passage and further particulars apply to

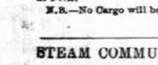
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th February 18 7.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL,

VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE S.S. TRINACRIA will sail positively on WEDNESDAY, the 21st March, and will be followed by the S.S. EUROPA on WEDNESDAY, the 18th April.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

1st CLASS TO NAPLES ..... Rs. 400
Do. TO LIVERPOOL .... Rs. 500

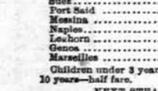
Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by the Passengers.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

bay, 28th February 1877.



THE S.S. DROMEDARY WILL PLY from the 15th December 1876 between BHAVNAGAR and SURAT, touching at GOGO. Will leave BHAVNAGAR every MONDAY and SURAT every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

FARES.—1st Class, Rs. 6; 2nd Class, Rs. 4; 3rd Class, Rs. 2.

Agents, Bhavnagar—CUSTOMS OFFICER.
" Surat—RATILAL PURMANANDASS, Gopipura.
" Gogo—DAJIBHAI PURMANUNDASS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
S. PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	12th do.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	19th do.
S. MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	26th do.
— PERA	2119	450	Geo. Hyde	2nd April.
S. MIRZAPORE	3761	600	A. Parish	9th do.
— SIAM	3900	500	N. W. Hazlewood	16th do.
S. MALWA	2903	450	P. S. Tomlin	23rd do.
— NIZAM	2795	450	A. E. Barlow	30th do.
S. ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	7th May.
— THIBET	2593	400	G. F. Cates	14th do.
S. SURAT	3141	530	G. G. Burne	21st do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked S. proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th February 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 6th March 1877, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

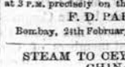
THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. KHIVA, (2,6 9 Tons and 450 H. P.), Captain G. Lee, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no breakage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on SATURDAY, the 3rd March 1877.

F. D PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th February 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports calling at Galle),

Tons.	H. P.		
TANJORE 2263	450	Capt J. Orman	31st March at 3 P. M.
TRAVANCORE.1900	350	Capt W. Barratt	28th April at 2 P. M.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

8, Rampart Row, 24th F bruary 1877

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamer CASTORE, 2,700 Tons, and 250 H.P., Captain G. Massano, will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 21st March 1877.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 450	Rs. 350	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 8
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 0

This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has superior accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company intend to despatch Steamers from Bombay to Trieste on the following dates:—

S.S. POLLUCE, 2,700 Tons, 250 H.P., on the 10th April 1877
S.S. ETTORE, 3,800 do. 400 do. do. 10th May „

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

JOSEPH JANNI, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 1st March 1877.

ENGLAND VIA CAPE.

THE fine Clipper Ship DUNALISTAIR, 1,686 Tons, Captain Sangster, will sail early in April. Has magnificent accommodation for 20 Passengers. For Freight and further particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

S.S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,

CAPTAIN THOMAS COLLINS.

THIS Steamer will sail again for LIVERPOOL on WEDNESDAY, the 14th March, positively.

A few Berths are still disengaged.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 27th February 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Piano by Broadwood and Sons, garden with rare plants, &c., &c., at Cumballa Hill.

On THURSDAY, the 29th March 1877, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place the whole of the valuable and handsome drawing, dining and bed room furniture, &c., &c., the property of F. W Stevens, Esq.

Further particulars will be given hereafter.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 6th March 1877.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY.
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

The Sale of the valuable furniture of the Parsee Gentleman in the Victoria Building will be resumed THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 P.M., commencing with Lot No. 207.

AUCTION SALE of household furniture, plated glass, and porcelain ware, gold jewellery, &c., at Kavel, opposite the Free General Assembly's Institution, Apiary Lane.

Under instructions from the Administrator General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will on THURSDAY next, the 8th inst., sell by Public Auction at 1 P. M., the household furniture, &c. &c of the late Mr. Clestino Salvador Misquita. Now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF EMBROIDERED SHAWLS, CLOAKS, HANDKERCHIEFS, WORK BOXES, JEWELLERY, &c.

To be sold by Public Auction by order of the Administrator General by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. at their rooms on the 1st floor, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 9th and 10th days of March, sale commencing at 1 P.M., the stock in trade of the late Kotoomull Dhoolsmull, consisting of—

Saiads, Delhi and Cashmere worked shawls, cloaks, handkerchiefs, cushions, Surat and Bombay made sandalwood, ebony-wood and ivory work boxes, writing desks, card cases and baskets, gold and silver jewellery, &c. &c.

Catalogues will be ready this afternoon and the goods are on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY in Bengalpoora.

Under instructions from the Mortgagee, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will, on SATURDAY, the 10th March, sell by Public Auction, at 4 P. M., on the premises, in pursuance of the power given in the Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the 29th day of June 1865, and executed by Assaria Poonsey.

All that piece of ground, admeasuring 227 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Bengalpoora or Gomeesarry Road, without the Fort of Bombay, and bounded on the north by the house of Chutoorbhooj Assaria, on the east by south by the house of Esaam Bayley Musaulman, on the east by the sweeper's passage, and on the south by the said Bengalpoora or Gomeesarry Road, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 94 and 95, and is assessed under No. 87.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 6th March 1877.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seal, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

For Sale at this Office.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH

This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

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AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK.

ALSO

SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

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For Sale at this Office.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price—Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS:

INTRODUCTION.
REPORT OF THE BARODA COMMISSION OF 1873.
PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMISSION OF 1875.
RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission
PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPOSING THE GAEKWAR.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

TONIGHT, TUESDAY, 6TH MARCH.

EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS OF MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA,
THE CELEBRATED PIANIST,
AND
THE ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.

CROWDED AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.
HUNDREDS UNABLE TO GAIN ADMISSION
In consequence of the Wonderful success of
CHARLES LECOCQ'S COMIC OPERA,
LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT.

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

ANGE PITOU ..... Mr. H. Vernon.
LARIVA DIERE ..... „ A. Plumpton.
POMPONNETE ..... „ J. Rollings.
LOUCHARD ..... „ J. Martin.
TRENITZ ..... „ G. Fartlen.
GUILLAUME ..... „ G. Marshall.
OFFICER ..... „ H. Fendon.
AMARANTHE ..... Mrs. H. Vernon.
MADLLE. LANGE ..... Miss Elcia May
CLAIRETTE .....

MARKET PEOPLE, SOLDIERS, &c.

Between the First and Second Acts
MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA
WILL PERFORM
RIGOLETTO ..... Liszt.
And between the Second and Third Acts
1 CAPRICE AERIEN ..... Wollenhaupt.
2 L'ECLAT, GALOP DE CONCERT ..... Ronville.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4	Stalls	Rs. 3
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Family Tickets admitting Three to the Dress Circle ... Rs. 10

Doors open at 8-30; Commence at 9.

Box Office open at SOUNDY and Co., where Plan may be seen and Seats secured.

Notice.—The Tramway Cars will run to and from Byculla on the Nights of Performance.

☞ SECURE YOUR SEATS EARLY ! ☜

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per SS. PONTIS, Dunn, Master, from LIVERPOOL, are requested to PAY FREIGHT and SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIMS for Damage or Short Delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the vessel.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 5th March 1877.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship TYTHONUS, Capt. Cuttino, arrived from LONDON, are requested to SEND in their BILLS of LADING accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and counter-signature and PAY FREIGHT and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS as they come to hand. Otherwise no Cargo will be landed without further notice at their expense and risk. The Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has left the ship's deck.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Ship Tythonus.

Bombay, 5th March 1877.

EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY LIMITED.—Mr. BENJAMIN SMITH has been APPOINTED to act as GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT of this Company during my absence on leave, and has taken over charge TO DAY.

GEO. B. STACEY.
General Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th March 1877.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.—An ALEXANDRA PARK PHAETON by Nos. Brothers, with a pair of handsome Chesnut Arabs, 13-3, fast, quiet, perfectly sound and driven daily by a Lady. Price Rs. 1,800.

A Lady's side Saddle with dee skin seat and double Bridle. Price Rs. 100. Apply to JAFFER SULAMAN & Co.

5th March 1877.

THE LEADER,

A Weekly Journal of Politics and Literature.

Edited by JAMES HUTTON.

CONTENTS OF No. 1, MARCH 3RD, 1877.

Short Notes.—The Week. 1.—The Imperial Assemblage. 2.—The Civil Service Problem. 3.—Government and the Press. 4.—Higher Education in Bengal under Sir Richard Temple. 5.—Sir Robert Stuart on Breach of Trust. 6.—Government by Statistics. Day by Day. Gleanings. Original Translations.

SUBSCRIPTION.	Town.	Mofussil.
3 Months'	Rs. 6	Rs. 6 8
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Missionaries, half-price.

For advertising rates apply to Mr. T. S. SMITH, "City Press" Calcutta.

All other communications to be addressed to be addressed to the Editor, 11, Middleton Row, Calcutta.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a Young Man as Book-keeper and Junior Assistant. Apply by letter stating salary required, age, and references, if any, to C. E. R., care of this Office.

IMPERIAL NAVY VOLUNTEERS—COMMITTEE MEETING THIS AFTERNOON, at ½ past 5, National Bank.

KEROSENE Oil Lamp and Cooking Apparatus combined, complete in case with Sauce Pan, Kettle and Fry Pan, for Rs. 10 Cash, apply to W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street.

FOR SALE, a set of SECOND-HAND ENGLISH DOUBLE HARNESS, in good order. For Price, &c, apply at this Office.

A HANDSOMELY DESIGNED set of PEARLS FOR SALE, on account of a Constituent gone Home, Rs. 1,000. Wm. Watson & Co., 24, Apollo Street, Bombay.

EXPERIENCED THEORETICAL & PRACTICAL ENGINEER will be open to engagement in June next. Highest reference in Bombay. Address "HYDRAULIC."

A Lady with three children requires two large Rooms in a Family House with use of kitchen, &c. Reply stating terms and locality, to "E.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED.

A SCOTCH MAID, who came out to India in service a year-and-a-half ago, is anxious TO RETURN to ENGLAND with a Lady or in charge of a Child or Children. Apply to

Mrs. MACDONALD.
Breach Candy.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a good second-hand 6 Horse Power PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE by CLAYTON and SHUTTLEWORTH. Apply to Messrs. ALSTONS & Co., Mangalore.

20th February, 1877.

FOR SALE.—LICENSES to MANUFACTURE CANTWELL'S PATENT LOCK TILES.—These tiles will be found particularly suitable for roofing purposes. AGENTS WANTED. Every description of Agency business effected by us including the filing of Patents.

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INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

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FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

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THE PRIVATE SOLDIER IN INDIA.

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THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF INDIAN FAMINES.

By "MENIOR."

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

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Price—Four Annas

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OVERLAND TRUNKS.
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PORTMANTEAUX.
Of convenient shapes.

COURIER AND HAND BAGS.
Tanned Canvas and Leather.

RUGS.
Rug and Bed Straps.

AIR PILLOWS AND CUSHIONS.
Of superior manufacture, from Rs. 5 to 15.

DECK AND CAMP CHAIRS.
Folding—light and strong, from Rs. 7 to 15.

BATHS.
Best Tin, strong, with and without covers, from Rs. 10 to 50.

Indian Rubber ditto, quite flat, and when inflated serve as a comfortable Bath. 33 inches in diameter and 8 inches deep, Rs. 25.

LAMPS AND LANTERNS,
of the most useful patterns made specially for India.

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Achromatic in sling Cases, from Rs. 25 to 150.

TIFFIN BASKETS,
Suitable for Indian use, empty or conveniently fitted from Rs. 11 to Rs. 50 each.

POCKET CANTEENS,
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Dram Flasks. Various Patterns and sizes, Rs. 1-8 to 15. Drinking Cups. Horn, Glass or Metal, As. 12 to Rs. 3-8. Cockscrews, Tin. Openers, Knives and Forks,

POCKET AND TRAVELLING FILTERS,
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PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
Soups, Fish, Meats, Pies, Sausages, Biscuits, &c., &c.

CLARETS, BRANDIES, HOOKS, CHAMPAGNES,
Beers, Stouts, &c.

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Pure and Sparkling.

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Fresh importations.

CHOCOLATE, COCOA, TEA, COFFEE AND MILK,
in a variety of forms,

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Manillas, Trichinopoly and Cocoanada, of first qualities, specially selected.

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Of handsome shapes.

MEDICINE CHESTS,
in solid Leather, Oak, or Mahogany fitted with Medicines according to special requirements, from Rs. 25 to 100.

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Marine and Toilet Soaps, Soap Cases.

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Note Paper and Envelopes, specially suited for Overland or Inland Correspondence.

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P. VUCCINO & Co., PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS, 15, Meadow Street, Bombay, are prepared to execute PORTRAITS in Carte de Visite, Cabinet and other Sizes.

OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TO 5 P.M.

Inspection of the Portraits taken by them in Bombay is respectfully solicited.

GREAT REDUCTION OF RATES.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S WORLD RENOWNED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES RECEIVED PER S.S. ZANTE.

PORTABLE CASE HAND MACHINES, very convenient for travelling.
NEW FAMILY MACHINES, by hand and foot both.
MEDIUM MACHINES for Tailors and Outfitters.
HALF and FULL CABINET CASES, richly inlaid.

No. 2 MACHINES, Wheel or Drop Feed. } For Boot and Shoe-making, Tailoring and
„ „ with Roll Presser. } all Manufacturing purposes.
„ „ with combination Presser.
„ „ "Wax Thread" (for heavy Leather and Waterproof Work.)

PRICE LISTS SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY:—6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
CALCUTTA:—2, LAZARUS & Co., DALHOUSIE SQUARE.

☞ Refer *Bombay Gazette* of 3rd November 1876.

POLO JERSEYS, POLO JERSEYS.

BADHAM AND COMPANY

HAVE just Landed a large supply of the above in all sizes:—

WHITE
LIGHT BLUE
BLUE and WHITE STRIPED
SCARLET
SCARLET and WHITE STRIPED

} Rs. 6-8 Each.

LESS TEN PER CENT. PROMPT CASH.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MEIFFRE NEVEU & CIE.,
6, HUMMUM STREET.

FOR THE RACES.

FRESH ASSORTMENT JUST OPENED.

GENTLEMEN'S AND LADIES' ONE AND TWO BUTTON GLOVES.

LADIES' THREE AND FOUR BUTTON GLOVES.

FANCY BOXES.

WORK BASKETS.

LADIES' TIES IN ALL THE FASHIONABLE COLOURS.

PARASOLS.
&c., &c., &c.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE NEW SELF-REGISTERING FIELD GLASSES,
AS ADOPTED BY THE GERMAN AND FRENCH ARMIES.

THESE newly invented Instruments are made of the finest lenses, and being very powerful, afford a clear and distinct view.

They are focused by means of a hand-screw, which at the same time points to a number indicating the power of the focus. Once properly adjusted, they do not require further touchings thus possessing a vast advantage over ordinary Glasses which require focusing every time they are needed for use.

PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS AND CO. having made special arrangements with some of the first manufacturing Houses in London and the Continent, are now in a position to meet the wants of the public in this line.

They have on view, without exception, the LARGEST, FINEST and MOST COMPLETE STOCK in Bombay, of best Pebble Spectacles and Eye-glasses which they can offer at moderate rates.

Best Brazilian Pebble Spectacles (Convex and Concave) in Gold, Silver and Steel Frames.
Do. Do. Do. Double Eye-glasses (Convex and Concave) in Do. Do.
Ladies' Folding Reading Glasses.
Billiard and Shooting Spectacles.
Eye Preservers of every description.
Goggles, Stirrup-Shaped Double Glasses.
Magnifying Glasses, &c., &c.

Also,

An entirely NEW COLLECTION of CHRONOGRAPHS and RACING WATCHES for the COMING SEASON.

Out-station Orders to be accompanied by Remittances or reference in Bombay.

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NOTICES.

JUST PUBLISHED—Rs. 2-8, Cloth binding.

WET-DAY REMINISCENCES,
BY
SOLWIN.

Douglas Stapenhill. Faded Away. | Croppy in Search of a Wife. A Genteel Tragedy.

and Eight other Indian Stories written during the late S. W. Monsoon.

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VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Re. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A very powerful Bay Waler Mare, 6 years, 15 hands, an excellent saddle mare, and perfectly quiet, gallops well and a good fencer, Rs. 800.

A thorough-bred Waler Gelding, 8 years, 15-2 high, an excellent mover in saddle and very showy, Rs. 600.

A handsome pair of Chesnut Arabs, 6 and 7 years, 14-3 high, well matched, good movers, with open Carriage by "Thorn," in good order, also set of English double harness, Turn-out, Rs. 1,800.

A pair of Bay Waler Mares, 15-2 high, serviceable, and good workers in double harness, with set of double harness, Rs. 700.

A Chesnut Arab Horse, 7 years, 14-1½, has been ridden as an Artillery and Infantry Charger, stands fire, and is a splendid Dogcart horse, being fast and showy, Rs. 500.

A Chesnut Colt, 4 years, 14-3, a good saddle horse, Rs. 400.

A powerful Chesnut Gulf Arab Gelding, 8 years, 14-2, has been ridden on Parade, makes a good hack, Rs. 400.

A Fica-bitten Grey Arab Galloway, 8 years, about 14-1, a free mover and an easy canter, suited for a Lady, Rs. 400.

A Bay Arab Galloway, 14 hands, has been ridden by a Lady or two years, Rs. 300

A Bay Arab Horse, 8 years, 14-2 high, an excellent saddle horse, has been ridden by a Lady, and is a first-class Dogcart horse, Rs. 800.

A large and powerful Bay Waler Gelding, 7 years, 16-2 high, broken to harness, Rs. 600.

Also a number of other horses on Commission Sale.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 8th February 1877.

THE BLOOD PURIFIER.

NO one residing in warm climates should ever be without Dr. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, which acts like a charm in curing all Liver, Kidney, and Bilious complaints, and in strengthening the system so as to enable every one to withstand all attacks of Fever, Cholera and other diseases. Recommended and used by the Faculty. Also the Old Dr.'s Family Pills are the most popular medicine known for all bilious affections, liver and stomach complaints, and indigestion, as proved by thousands.—Wholesale Agents, Messrs. Bathgate and Co., for Bengal and Calcutta; Messrs. Barry and Co., Vepery, Madras. Chief Depôt, 131, Fleet Street, London

SPECIALLY WELL FIT UP LOOMS AND ALL WEAVING MACHINERY

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JOHN MOIR and SON'S genuine SCOTCH JAMS are prepared with Fruit and pure Cane Sugar, without the admixture of the pulp of any other fruit.

FACTORIES: ABERDEEN AND L

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, 5TH MARCH.

We have no telegrams of to-day's date in up to the time of writing, but Reuter's closing message of Saturday delivered this morning gives some miscellaneous information not previously noticed.

In the London General Produce Markets coffee is unchanged. Ceylon Cocoanut oil is 5s. per ton lower while Cochin is unaltered. Linseed is the same as quoted on Friday, but Rapeseed is 6d. per quarter lower.

Enfaced Rupee Paper is 1 per cent. higher in Fours and Fours-and-a half and ½ per cent. in Fives-and-a-half. The weekly quotations for Indian Exchange Bank shares show a decline of £1 in Oriental and 10s. in Chartered, Chartered Mercantile and Hong Kong and Shanghai being unchanged.

Reuter vouchsafes the information that the general estimate of the American Cotton Crop is 4½ millions of bales, but this is scarcely news at this stage private telegrams having reported the same three weeks ago, when we noticed it in our columns. Saturday's New York telegram quotes ready Mid. Uplands at 12⅞ cents a decline of ⅛, May shipment at 12 15-16 cents, a decline of 3-16 cent, per lb. from the previous day. The receipts of cotton at the U.S. Ports to date show the following comparisons :—

	1877. This week.	Last week.	1876.	1875.
Saturday's Receipts	4,000	12,000	10,000	8,000
Total since 1st Sept.	3,563,000	.. ..	3,499,000	2,987,000

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Government Treasury Balance at H. O.	Dec. Rs.	8,40,044
Do. do. at Branches...	Inc. ,,	3,18,627
Deposits	Inc. ,,	9,24,379
Government Securities	Inc. ,,	83,007
Loans	Inc. ,,	3,49,400
Bills Discounted	Inc. ,,	8,68,060
Cash with Correspondents	Dec. ,,	44,593
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec. ,,	7,50,528

These movements are not of a character to affect the Market materially either way, the reduction in cash being almost entirely due to the withdrawals from the Government account, while the public demand is about balanced between the increase in Deposits and the additional sum out under the heads of Loans and Discounts. In the Bazaar money continues comparatively easy and there seems no reason to anticipate any immediate change in the rates of discount and interest.

Sterling Exchange to-day has been steady without alteration in rates. The amount of bills offering has not been large nor is there any increase in the demand for remittance, and to all appearance the market is not likely to alter materially until the Budget is known. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	...	ls. 9 11-16d. per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	..	ls. 10d. ,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	...	ls. 10d. ,,
Documents 3 ,, ,,	...	ls. 10d. to 1-16d. ,,

On Calcutta we have not heard of any transactions and Government Paper continues dull at unaltered values.

The Share Market has been steady with a moderate extent of business passing. Bank shares are unaltered as also are Land Companies with the exception of an advance of Rs. 5 in Colabas. Press shares are dull and the only movement is a rise of Rs. 5 in Mofussils. Spinning and Weaving Companies are very firm and in most instances dearer. Alliance are Rs. 25 higher, Great Easterns and Madras United Rs 20, Hindustan, Khandeish and Manockjee Petits Rs. 15, Dhurrumseys and Jewraz Balloo Rs. 10, Bombay, Hemp and Jute, Colaba, Nursey and Oriental Rs. 5 per share.

Cotton has been in active demand to-day owing to Saturday's short receipts at the American ports, and a large business has been done at fully Saturday's prices.

The enquiry has run chiefly on Good Fair Omra and Dhollera, but other grades have also been freely dealt in. We quote :—

Best Ginned Broach ready	.....	Rs. 207 per candy f.p.	
,, Akote & Omra ,,	.....	,, 198	,,
Good Omra.	,,	..... ,, 196	,,
F. G. F. ,,	,,	..... ,, 195	,,
G. F. ,,	,,	..... ,, 193	,,
Good Dhollera	April	..... ,, 200	,,
F. G. F. ,,	,,	..... ,, 196	,,
G. F. ,,	,,	..... ,, 193	,,

Freights are very quit. For Liverpool the current rate by steamer is still £2-2 6 and by sailing ships £2 to £2-1-3, but shippers show no disposition to book in advance even at a concession from these figures.

Piece Goods have not moved in any way. About an average business is passing in the Bazaar, but from first hands sales, as usual on mail day, have been small, and prices are in no way changed.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	102
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	885 xd.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	690
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	640
Chartered Mercantile Bank of L. L. & China.	30,000	250	all	8 do.	385
Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	40,000	125	all	8 do.	385
Chartered Bank of India and China	40,000	200	all	5 do.	190
National Bank of India.	87,250	250	125	6 do.	103
Oriental Bank	60,000	250	all	10 do.	495

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	3,948	2,000	all	25	980
Prure Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	..	110
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	660
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	230 xd.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.s.	1,200
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	150 do	925
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	480
Biliary	175	1,000	all	60	710
Benar Company (New)	155	500	all	40 p.s.	425
Indian Press Co	1,000	350	all	42 do	215
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	75
Garwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	575
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	all	170 do	575
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	500	500	all	15 do	710
East India Press Co	1,000	all	all	100 do	700 xd.
Fort Press Co	150	8,500	8,250	225	1,250
French Press Co	300	500	all	35 do	260
Imperial Press Co	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	320
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co	3,125	400	350	25 do	312½
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	425
Sassoon's Press Co	600	500	all	50 do	430
Scinde Press Co	400	850	750	67½ do	425
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld	100	1,000	925	165 do	1,010
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	18 p.c.	600 nl.
Volkart's United Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	615

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 3rd March as compared with the statement issued on the 24th February :—

Liabilities.	24th Feb. Rs.	3rd March. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	20,00,000	20,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	61,55,402	53,15,358
Do. do. do. at Branches.	13,48,246	16 66,873
Other Deposits	1,36,97,514	1,46,21,742
Post Bills	46,199	44,769
Cash Credits, undrawn	4,04,091	4,31,600
	3,36,51,452	3,40,80,392
Assets.		
Government Securities	35,39,952	36,22,959
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	17,89,350	17,96,305
Loans on Security of do. do.	13,64,641	17,14,041
Current Accounts, overdrawn	11,981	8,569
Bills Discounted	99,15,931	1,07,63,991
Stamps	3,800	3,851
Dead Stock	Rs. 5,16,964	
Amount applied in reduction ,,	1,55,000	
	3,61,964	3,61,964
Bullion	3,05,867	2,61,274
Cash Balances with Correspondents	1,63,17,966	1,56,17,438
Cash and Currency Notes		
	3,36,51,452	3,40,80,392

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 26th February compared with that for 20th February :—

Liabilities.	20th February. Rs.	A.	P.	28th February. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	16,71,129	2	5	16,71,129	2	5
Treasury Balance	1,53,33,931	5	6	1,41,56,979	2	6
Other Deposits	2,09,90,389	3	0	2,13 74,316	13	0
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,95,919	4	9	3,39,154	13	1
Sundries	6,71,119	6	2	6,92,571	8	8
Rs.	5,89,52,498	5	9	5,82,27,134	7	8
Assets.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,03,65,204	8	6	1,00,79,114	12	8
Loans on Govt. Securities	54 09 935	4	4	54,91,057	13	4
Credits on ditto	39,92,691	0	10	44,58,985	3	4
Bills Discounted	1,84,75,704	3	7	1,65,77,075	10	4
Balances with other Banks	1,62,848	1	2	3,58,622	3	8
Bullion	4,00,288	14	5	3,91,602	4	5
Dead Stock	10,40,764	9	10	10,42,300	1	3
Stamps	11,210	6	11	11,285	4	11
Sundries	3,81,829	11	7	3,69,245	13	9
Cash at Head Office	80,20,881	5	10	73,98,389	2	11
Do. at Branches	1,25,99,683	2	7	1,29,99,105	3	8
Rs.	5,89,52,498	5	9	5,82,27,134	7	8

BANK OF MADRAS.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras on 24th February 1877 :—

Liabilities.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital	50,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits	89,14,342	9	0
Other Deposits	25,53,219	2	4
Cash Credits	3,13,588	14	5
Post Bills	8,457	15	0
Reserve Fund	5,25,000	0	0
Rs.	2,33,14,626	8	9
Assets.	Rs.	a.	p.
Silver & Notes	1,16,92,785	10	8
Govt. Securities	27,94,287	6	0
Loans	16,94,869	10	1
Account of Credits	7,95,381	0	0
Mercantile Bills discounted	42,04,291	0	9
Dead Stock	2,32,966	12	6
Bills of Exchange	17,83,671	0	9
Due by other Banks	6,96,604	0	0
Rs.	2,33,14,626	8	9

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Burmah, 675 tons, Captain J. Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday from Porebunder in ballast.

The ship Tythouns, 1,152 tons, Captain John T. Catting, arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from London (October 24th), with a general cargo.

The ship Saint James, 1,161 tons, Captain F. Smith, arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant from Rangoon (January 28th), with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The s. s. Nellie Martin 1,184 tons, Captain T. R. Fox, arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from Liverpool (January 31st), via Port Said, Suez, and the Suez Canal, with a general cargo.

The Ship Arvonia, 1,164 tons, Captain Thomas Morgan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sunderland (October 16th), with a cargo of 1,820 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Owen and Okell.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Akola, 315 tons, Captain T. M. Williams, will sail to-day for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers : Mr. Dadabhoy Manockjee, and one hundred and fifty seven deck passengers.

The s. s. Nymphida, 737 tons, Captain James Adams, arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Shields (January 21st), via Malta, Port Said, Suez, and via the Suez Canal, wish a cargo of 1,286 tons coals. The vessel is cogsigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

The ship Bargony, 1,232 tons, Captain R. Wood, arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from Cardiff (November 13th), with a cargo of 1,703 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co. She spoke the ship Khorasan from Liverpool, bound to Bombay.

The s. s. Propontis, 1,416 tons, Captain G. E. Dunn, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (February 4th), via Port Said, and the Suez Canal, with Mise Hune, and Mr. Cunningham, as passengers, and the following cargo :—193 tons coals, 135 tons coak, and general. The vessel is consigned to Messrs David Sassoon and Co.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Coconada, 547 tons, Captain A. Morris, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Major and Mrs. Forbes, Lieut. Parker, Mr. S. Holland, Asst. Apoth. Sampson, 93 men, 10 women, and 19 children of 56th Regt. and R. A., and thirty-four deck passengers.

I.S.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
3	Saint James	Smith	Rangoon, Jan 28.
4	Nellie Martin (s)	Fox	Liverpool, Jan 31.
	Tythmas	Cutting	London, Oct 24.
	Bargany	Wood	Cardiff, Nov 13
5	Nymphea (s)	Adams	Shields, Jan 21.
	Coconada (s)	Morris	Bussorah, Feb 16.
	Propontis (s)	Dunn	Liverpool, Feb 4.
	Burrada (s)	Smith	Porebunder, Mar 4.
	Arvonia	Morgan	Sunderland, Oct 16.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
5	Esperance	Nacoda	Mozambique.
	Venetia (s)	Perrins	Aden and Suez.

The Steamer Akola, Williams, to Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Renown, to Liverpool.
Steamer Ausgarius, to United Kingdom.
Ship Aberaman, to United Kingdom.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.
1 Howsang (s).....Lamont .....Rangoon, Feb 25.
Queen Margaret,(s).Butler .....London. Jan 28.
H malaya (s).....Henderson .. Moulmein, Feb 22.
City of Bombay .....Sowells .....London, Nov 8.
Isr of Germany.....Wilson .....London, Nov 29.
Clan Ferguson .....Jack .....Glasgow, Nov 3.

DEPARTURE.

Feb.
1 D. of Sutherland (s). ....

PASSENGERS.

Per Queen Margaret—Messrs. Waller, Gibbon, and Thompson.
Per Himalaya—Capt Adamson and 1 servant, Mr. Fooley, Mrs Watts and 3 children, Mrs Norstad n and 1 child.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Star of Germany—29th January, Burdwan in Lat 37 S, Long 83 E 18th February, C B Carwar in Lat 6-26 N, Long 91 E 26th February, City of Bombay in Lat, 2-9 N, Long 88-54 E.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

County of Caithness—400 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 400 boles cotton, Campbell, Mitchell and Co; bales cotton, Nursey Kessowjee and Co.
Apollo—113 bales cotton, Vurdhman Tokersey; 400 bales cotton, H Clason and Co.
South Tyne s—41 bales cotton, waste, Dhunjee Jaitha; 250 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 152 bales cotton Nuthoobhoy Soorchund ; 100 ewts myrabollams, Mooljee Jaitha and Co; 45 bales cotton, Nuthoo Soondeejee; 30 bales wool, Nensey Megjee ; 25 bales wool, Teka Rhjee.
Renown s—260 ewts horns, H Classon and Co.
Strathleven s—15 ewts coir yarn, Veerchund Hemraj; 116 bales cotton, Rest ons Shaik Adom and Co; 97 bales wool, Vesconjee Dewchund ; 100 bales cotton, Pelly and Co; 100 bales cotton, Forbes and Co; 25 bales cotton, Valubdas Vundeesundass; 7 bales cotton, Gocks Dorabjee ; 49 bales cotton, Ramchund Aumluck; 103 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co; 152 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co ; 35 bales wool, Cursetjee Eduljee Mehetta ; 30 bales wool, H F Soares and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Nursey Kessowjee and Co; 200 bales cotton, J C Buobby and Co.
Pekin s—115 bales wool, Nursey Khutlow.
Blenheim s—600 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
City of Baltimore s—125 ewts coir yarn, Veerchund Hemraj ; 3,200 ewts Rice Sonat, Bhaidas, London, and Co; 800 ewts wheat, Jewraz Sewnaaron ; 500 ewts myrabolams, Ralli Brothers ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 134 bales cotton, Goculdass Tha Tamsey ; 75 bales hemp and 150 bales wool, Khimjee Lukhmidas and Co ; 48 bales cotton, Thackersey Khetsey.

FOR LONDON.

Bewick s.—65 bales cotton, Sebhazchund Gulalchund, 1 bundle carpet, C. Bourevaille & Co., 225 ewts. ambabollams, Pandeer Malcomed Mungee ; 30 ewts. sandelwood, Neusey Ganjee ; 45 bales hemp, Nu hoo Soondeejee ; 625 ewts. myrabollams, Mooljee Jaitha and Co., 145 bales coir yarn and 5 bales coir fibre, Curumsey Khetsey and Co. ; 625 ewts myrabollams, Jetha Purseot.m ; 9,100 ewts rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co. ; 12 cases cuttlefish, A M Ally ; 650 ewt myrabollams, Sebhazchund Gulalchund.
Pekin s—5 cases fishmaws, Goolamhoosein Parpia ; 100 ewts myrabollams, Dawoodbhoy Hasnum ; 50 bales hides, Goolamhoosein Parpia ; 25 bales hides, Abdoola Hasnum ; 17 ewts deer horns, Alladin M Dama ; 402½ ewts myrabollams, Malsey Mooljee ; 21 cases cuttlefish, A M Ally ; 383 packages cloves, Tharia Topen ; 15 bales hides, Khan Mahomed Nensey.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Varuna—12,857½ cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Prince Regent—200 bales cotton, H Clason and Co ; 200 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 75 cwts rapeseed, Gaddum and Co.
Autocrat s—9½ cwts pepper, Ewart, Latham and Co ; 113 bales cotton, Viney and Co ; 30 pieces E teeth, Tyebjee and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khiva s.—2 boxes silver coins, Hajee Abdools Noormahomed 13 cwts sandalwood, Merwanjee Manockjee and Co ; 400 bales cotton, Abdool Rasel ; 65 bales cotton, Abdool Noordin and Co ; 45 bales cotton, Hajee Essac Ellias ; 162 bales cotton, Gulamhoosein Janmahomed, 70 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 70 chests opium, Framjee Hormusjee and Co ; 11 chests opium, Humnantram Hurdwdass ; 10 chests opium, Khetseedass Hurumkroy ; 151 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 14 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 55 chests opium, Tata and Co ; 7 box silver coins, Eduljee Nusserwanjee ; 75 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 10 chests opium, Scrabjee Nusserwanjee ; 5 chests opium, Merwanjee Manockjee and Co ; 13 chests opium, Sookydal Bhoodermul ; 11 chests opium, Ebram Nordin and Co ; 47 chests opium, Hajee Adam Esmail and Co ; 15 chests opium, Hajee Essac Ellias ; 19 chests opium, Khetseedass Foder ; 28 chests opium, Napechund Nowraungroy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Khiva s.—129 chests, opium, E D Sassoon and Co ; 4 chests opium, Gumal Sobhagmul ; 71 chests opium, Budrichund Premcook ; 15 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebraham ; 16 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 21 chests opium Jeeraz Chelaram.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON VIA CANAL.

956 Bewick (s), Ward—Finlay Muir & Co.
1585 Mongolia (s), Coleman—Mails, 26th March.
2098 Fekia (s), Woolcott—Mails, 12th March.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1308 Blenheim (s). Okeed n—Ralli Brothers.
1443 City of Baltimore (s), Collins.
861 Caradoc (s), Killick, Nixon & Co.
756 Renown (s), Smith—Finlay, Muir & Co.
982 Strathleven (s), Pearson—W. Nicol & Co.
1074 Standard (s), North—McCulloch, Beyts & Co.
986 South Tyne (s), Anderson—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1038 Apelles, Blackstone—Lyon & Co.
1646 County of Caithness, Miller—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1711 Khersonese, Chapman—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

996 Autocrat (s), White—Finlay Muir & Co.
1339 Prince Regent, Graham—Killick Nixon & Co.
1543 Raphael, Sherman—W. and A. Graham & Co.
1499 Sternway, Stern—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM OR CONTINENT.

1090 Abraman, Davies—Wallace & Co.
1199 Cape Comorin, Haswell—Ralli Brothers.
1898 Clydesdale, Hatfield—Geo. Lockhart & Co.
1688 Dunsdale, Leicester—Killick, Nixon & Co.
777 Glamorganshire, Riches—Killick, Nixon & Co.
786 Mennock, Murray—Ewart Latham & Co.
1108 Profess r, Mohn, Lamp—James Mackintosh & Co.
1072 Prior (s), Anott—Ralli Brothers.

FOR FALMOUTH FOR ORDERS.

1270 Varuna, Philp—Ralli Brothers.

FOR COLOMBO.

1043 Prometheus (s), Parsons—W. and A. Graham & Co.

FOR CHINA.

2939 Khiva (s), Lee—P. and O. Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

999 Benvenue, Harry—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
905 Black Watch (s), Love—Finlay, Muir & Co.
786 Isch Monarch, Robson—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1198 Lady Lycett (s), Erait—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

FOR MADRAS COAST.

1303 Mahableshwar, Thomas, Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

1217 Delawar, Dice—Wallace & Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.

885 Brazilean (s), Bruce—Killick, Nixon & Co.

FOR RICE PORTS.

851 Bonus, Smart.

FOR MOZAMBIQUE.

54 Futtay Mubaruck, Nacoda.

FOR MEDITERRANEAN.

407 Ausgarius (s), Kinnman—Bell Brandenburg & Co.

NOT FIXED.

1271 Aldergrove, Fullerton—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
825 Avin, Gadd—W. Nicol & Co.
1164 Arvonia, Morgan—Owen & Okell.
1306 Bhotan, Christian—E. Bates & Co.
1232 Brogany, Wood—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1287 Centennial, Bearse—Farnham & Co.
1895 City of Dunedin, Kilgour—W. Nicol & Co.
1702 Dunnotta Castle, Kidd—McCulloch, Beyts & Co.
404 Espiegle, Rundle.
469 Fluella, Livingstone.
1253 Golconda (s), Seaton—P. and O. Co.
799 Kinfauns Castle, Cochrane—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1184 Nellie Martin (s), Fox.
737 Nymphold (s), Adams—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1418 Orifamme, Haynes—E Bates & Co.
1119 Orissa (s), Coleman—P. and O. Co.
1416 Propontes (s), Dunn—David Sassoon & Co.
922 Rowlester (s), Richards—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1398 Royal Sovereign, Selkirk—Edward Bates & Co.
1161 Saint James, Smith.
1128 Serin gapatam, Garrey.
978 Severn (s), Kinter—Volkart Brothers.
1152 Tyrhonus, Cutting—Volkart Brothers.
595 Viola, Roe—Killick, Nixon & Co.
821 Virginia Schilliani (s), Anderson—W. Nicol & Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

534 Bushire Merchant, Nacoda.
1758 Sellamuttee, Nacoda.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
1081 Daphne (s), 6, Evans—(In Dock.)
900 Hurh Rose (s), 3, Downing.
4173 Jumna, D'Arcy—(Troopship.)
1107 Magdala (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
May Frere, Guthrie.
1268 Sparton, Tracy.
2303 Undaunted (s), 31, Fanshawe—(Flagship.)

ITALIAN NAVY.

Christoforo Colombo (s), Canevaro.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

SHIPS FROM HOME PORTS.

1030 Oregon, Iversen—Newcastle, September 2.
1660 General Domville, Cruickshank—Liverpool, September 11.
1495 Circassian, Pottinger—Liverpool, September 14.
644 Roslin Castle, Alexander—Shields, September 29.
494 Loochoo, Sember—Glasgow, Oct. 11.
1194 Arvonia, Morgan—Sunderland, Oct. 16.
1547 Hindostan, Belyea—Cardiff, October 18.
1473 City of Liverpool, Whiteford—Liverpool, Oct. 18.
695 Windermere, Man—Antwerp, October 18.
900 Gaetanino, Cicconardi—Antwerp, October 18.
1186 Hannibal, Brown—Hull, Oct. 19.
1153 Tythonus, Morell—London, October 24.
1234 Algonquin, Dexter—Liverpool, October 31.
851 Lauderdale, Davies—Liverpool, October 31.
831 Andes, Gibbs—Tyne, November 2.
600 Britomart, Towill—Cardiff, November 4.
1420 Prince Frederick, Clague—Liverpool, November 4.
1255 Dominion, Heselton—Liverpool, November 4.
1228 Elcano, Brown—Liverpool, November 8.
1039 Khorasan, Cannell—Liverpool, November 8.
700 Zephyrus, Morell—Cardiff, November 11.
1232 Bargany, Wood—Cardiff, November 13.
638 Jalawar, Chilton—Liverpool, November 13.
1262 Victoria Crown, Cowley—Penarth, November 14.
1000 Newark, Boyd—Glasgow, November 17.
600 Sarah Scott, Estall—Sunderland, November 17.
423 Zobrab, Bolzoff—New York, November 17.
1200 Ardenclutha, Duncan—Glasgow, November 18.
1119 Astronomer, Edgar—Cardiff, November 18.
1164 Europa, Thomas—Hull, Nov. 18—Put into Falmouth dismasted.
1558 Alexander Yeats, Dunham—Liverpool, Nov. 21.
1180 Allegiance, James—Liverpool, Nov. 21.
641 Devonshire, Swan—Liverpool, Nov. 21—Spoken Dec. 7; partially dismasted.
1117 Eblem Scott, Far ons—Liverpool, Nov. 22—Sailed from Holyhead, Dec. 2.
1198 Castle, Hogg—Shields, Nov. 22.
1248 Southminster, McFee—Liverpool, Nov. 25.
1224 Rajpoot, Andrew—London, Nov. 29.
1015 Ellen Bates, Thornton—Liverpool, Nov. 29.
1206 Lady Lisgar, Hughes—Cardiff, November 29.
1139 Marathon, Jones—Cardiff, December 1.
1000 Carnegie, Smith—Glasgow, December 5.
997 Ariadne, Hilton—Greenock, December 5.
1357 Mornington, Roberts—Liverpool, Dec. 7.
1708 Argyleshire, Laird—Glasgow, Dec. 8.
865 Queen of Canoria, Parry—Sunderland, Dec. 9—Sailed from Shields Dec. 6.
1199 Kilkerran, Lowe—Liverpool, Dec. 11.
1276 Benefactress, Shiellar—Cardiff, Dec. 12.
679 Antofagasta, Halliday—London, Dec. 13.
344 Grove, Pearson—Wear, Dec. 25.
1380 East Lothian, Hamilton—Glasgow, December 25.
1470 Knight Companion, Yeo—Liverpool, December 27.—Sailed from Holyhead Jan. 19th Feb 28 as Asst Comsr, 2nd grade, vice Mr Blenarhassett, Offg Depy Comsr.
491 Black Watch, Kerrish—London, via Cape Town, Dec. 29.
323 M. A. Evans, Phillips—Liverpool, Jan. 11.
794 Leonardstern, Wilkie—Glasgow, January 11.
953 Norfolk—Tyne, January 11.
913 Serica, Mathews—Liverpool, January 12.
1405 McCaldwell, Offg Asst Comsr, Rom Jhansi to Lalitpur.
720 Danphaile Castle, Hilden—London, January 19.
1547 Hindostan, Gregory—Shields, January 20.
1786 St. Nicholas, Hill—Liverpool, January 23.
1287 Annot Lyle, English—Liverpool, January 26.
782 St. Andrew, McLean—Liverpool, January 26.
967 Sheila, Mosher—London via Newport, Jan. 26.
1646 County of Inverness,—McKenzie—Glasgow, January 29.
1184 Winged Hunter, Parmo—Cardiff, January 31.
899 Marlborough, Brampton—Liverpool, February 15.
1555 Cumberland, Farquhar—Liverpool, loading.
1296 Amoor, Evans—Liverpool, loading.
819 Inverearn, Thomas—London, loading.
1193 Marietta, Lloyd—Liverpool, loading.
1413 Tobique, Davis—Liverpool, loading.
1392 Alice D. Cooper, Humphrey—Liverpool, loading.
1026 Birmah, Nicholson—Liverpool loading.

FROM OUTPORTS.

1788 Thomasina Macclellan, Gibb—Newcastle, N. S. W., Dec. 23.
1190 Canon Harrison—Calcutta, January 25.
1202 Raven, Silver—Mauritius, January 26.
996 Janet Court, Watson—Calcutta, January 29.
769 Star Queen, Mackintosh—Singapore, February 5.
1361 Castlemaine, Williams—Calcutta, February 12.
1079 John Clark, Pendleton—Calcutta, February 12.
1062 City of Boston, Crossley—Calcutta, February 19.
1263 William Douglas, Douglas—Calcutta, February 19.
1326 Carrie Clark, Storer—Calcutta via Calicut, February 19.
1069 Lalla, Vance—Calcutta, loading.
343 Flying Cloud, Milner—Bangkok, loading.
— Hippogriffe—Moulmein, loading.
1332 Railway, Seaton—Moulmein, loading.
1286 St. James Rowe—Rangoon, loading.
745 The Tweed, Stewart—Cochin, loading.
348 Bootle, William—Mauritius, loading.

STEAMERS.

SHORTLY DUE.

1065 Petersburgh, Barnetson—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal January 24.
1511 Glamorgan, Laws—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal Feb. 10.
2243 Seine, Manning—London—Left Suez Canal February 10—With Cable.
1124 Wickham, Scarlett—Marseilles—Left Suez Canal Feb. 13.
737 Nymphea, Stevens—Tyne—Left Suez Canal February 15.
1187 Nellie Martin, Fox—Tyne—Left Suez Canal February 15.
1181 Arethusa, Aikman—Tyne—Left Suez Canal February 17.
1343 Trimaria, Hutchison—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal Feb. 18.
1020 Juan, Stack—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal February 18.
1249 Burmese, Luck—Cardiff—Left Suez Canal February 18.
1043 Prometheus, Walker—Cardiff—Left Suez Canal February 19.
1368 James C. Stevenson, Clark—London—Left Suez Canal February 19.
1095 Danube, Walter—Cardiff—Left Suez Canal February 19.
1416 Propontis, Dunn—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal Feb. 19.
2700 Castore, Marusigr—Trieste—Left Suez Canal February 20.
1025 Minerva, Barker—Tyne—Left Suez Canal February 21—Via Jeddah.
731 Nuphar, Wallace—Shields—Left Suez Canal February 21.
892 India, Dodero—Genoa—Left Suez Canal February 23.
1284 Rinaldo, Newman—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal Feb. 24.
636 Emma Lawson, Whitley—Tyne—Left Suez Canal Feb. 26.
2290 Bengal, Wilkinson—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal Feb. 26.
1060 Marcia, Dimdale—Tyne—Left Suez Canal February 26.
— Mediator—Left Suez Canal February 28.
1472 Naples, Eaton—Calcutta.

EXPECTED.

1774 European, Silsthorpe—January 27.
1267 Menzaleh, Warden—Tyne, January 31—Via Aden.
838 H. W. Atkinson—Tyne, February 3.
1316 Ellora, Wilson—Liverpool, February 6.
1036 Stag, Hiffe—Tyne, February 10.
1918 Goodhope, Bainton—Tyne, February 12.
1090 Amalia, Batty—Tyne, February 13.
999 Knight Templar, Kirby—Tyne, February 14—Ashore Isle of Galita.
1064 Tuscany, Harbord—Liverpool, February 15.
876 Vortigern, Read—Liverpool, February 17.
784 Sesoa, Tilmouth—Cardiff, February 20.
1042 Mendoza, Davies—Tyne, February 22.
1015 Parsee, Sargeant—Liverpool, February 23.
1454 Virago—Liverpool, February 24.
991 Barrowdale, Davies—London, February 26.
1124 Europa, Campbell—Liverpool, February 26.
1361 Childwall Hall, Tregarthen—Liverpool, February 27.
705 Stalmaster—Tyne, February 28.
1666 Ce la, Holmes—Liverpool, March 1.
981 Alywick Castle—Cardiff.
1081 Nile, Dowell—Liverpool.
1524 Pembroke—Liverpool.
1021 Zend, Price—Liverpool.
1022 Zante, Shilston—Liverpool.
1300 Barbary, Baskfill—Liverpool.
689 Ionia, Coffin—Shields.
801 Blackheath—Shields?
874 Persia, Merello—Genoa.
754 North Tyne, Wardlaw—Tyne.

HIGH COURT.—6TH MARCH.

(Before the Honourable Sir Charles Sargent.)

LONG CAUSES.

388-75—P Kawasjee—Pestonjee Rustomjee vs Lalbhoy Vullubbhoy Nathoobhoy and another—Tyebjee and Macfarlane.—Part heard.
361-76—Jeejeebhoy and Tobin—Kevulbhoy Jaichund vs Nahalchundbhoy Nathoobhoy and another—Tyebjee and Scott.
573-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Lalavabo and another vs Premjee Mulljee and others—Shapoorjee and Thevenin.
188-76—Chal

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

GENERAL IGNATIEFF AT BERLIN.

BERLIN, 5TH MARCH.

General Ignatieff has arrived here on a special mission from Saint Petersburg and will afterwards pay a special visit to Vienna and Paris.

THE CHEFOO CONVENTION.

LONDON, 5TH MARCH.

The Chefoo Convention still remains unratified and Lord Derby has requested Sir Thomas Wade to prepare a memorandum giving the reasons for every concession made.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 3RD MARCH.

The Bombay Mails of the 12th ult. via Brindisi were delivered in London to-day.

THE AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

LONDON, 3RD MARCH.

The general estimate of the American Cotton Crop puts it at 4,500,000 bales.

LONDON, 3RD MARCH, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed unchanged, Surats unchanged.

Fair Dhollera	5 5/16d.
Exchange on India	1 9⅝
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	89½
4½ per cent. do.	89½
5½ „ do.	92
Oriental Bank Shares	£44-10
Chartered do do.	£20
Do. Mercantile do.	£29
Hongkong and Shanghai	£35
Total Coin in the Bank of France..	£88,800,000
Do. Notes in Circulation	£105,300,000
3 per cent. Consols for account	96⅞
5 per cent. French Rente 1872.....	106⅜

Arrival—Harold.

Departures—Adelstein Zante.

In order to correct a misapprehension to which some remarks made by the Chief Justice, in his speech at Friday's meeting, have given rise, we are authorized to state that Captain Henry has left his family not badly provided for, and that Mrs. Henry would decline to receive any gift of money to be devoted to the education of her children, though she would gratefully appreciate any public mark of respect paid to the memory of her late husband by the inhabitants of Bombay. The original intention, therefore, to erect by public subscription a suitable memorial of Captain Henry, in Bombay, will still be carried out.

COLONEL NUTTAL, Dr. Joynt, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals in Scinde, and Major Adam, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, have started from Kurrachee for Mithree to fix a site and survey a cantonment for a British garrison. Mithree is 90 miles from Jacobabad, towards the Bolan. We hear that many of the Belooch chiefs are greatly disaffected, as the Khan got all the pretty things at Delhi while they were left out in the cold. Major Sandeman, however, having bayonets and sabres at his command, to say nothing of a well-subsidized Khan, ought to be able to keep the country in order. Poor Sir William Merewether was expected to do this without the aid of either troops or money.

By the terms of the treaty which has just been concluded between the Government of India and the Khan of Khelat the whole of the Khelat district comes virtually under British control. The British Government agrees to uphold the present ruler against all internal as well as foreign foes, and in addition to an annual subsidy of one lac of rupees, the sum of Rs. 22,000 is to be made over monthly for the purpose of carrying out such improvements in the country as may be approved of by the Government. The British Government, moreover, will have the right to occupy the chief towns with troops, to construct railways and lines of telegraph, and to erect such forts and minor strongholds as may be deemed necessary. Major Sandeman will, as we have already announced, have his head-quarters at Khelat, and officers will also be stationed at Quettah and Jacobabad.

THE weekly statement, the 16th in number, of the condition of the people in the famine districts in this Presidency, which we publish to day shows that during the week 11,630 additions persons have been added to the grand total which now amounts to 258,858—an indication that the people are returning to the works. Many of them left, though the number is still much below the highest total reached, which was 290,537, when the orders of Government were issued reducing the pay on works under Civil Agency and insisting on moderate tasks, and to the endeavours made to transfera blebodied people from Civil Works to those under P. W. Department supervision. Whilst measures have been introduced for the purpose of giving assistance to those only who require it the Government has, since November last, ordered the Patels of villages to relieve all cases of distress whether amongst their own people or amongst travellers, and lately more effective measures have been taken by dividing the villages into groups under charge of a Circle Inspector who visits all the villages twice a week. These measures all seem to be adopted to the real emergencies of the time, and should relieve the distress of those who are really in need of help without encouraging the idle or those who are not ashamed to receive help when they do not really require it. There were during the week ending 24th February 4,567 persons who received charitable relief and 35,620 children under 7 years of age, whose parents are on the relief works; the sum expended on the former amounted to Rs. 2,552 and on the latter to Rs. 3,987; the total expenditure on these two classes has amounted to Rs. 34,116 and Rs. 28,846 respectively. The prices of food remain without change and the rate of wages is shown to be adequate to the wants of the people.

THE Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army is expected to arrive at Kurrachee on the 13th instant.

THE *World* says:—"Is anyone curious to know what Lord Beaconsfield's Parliamentary dinners cost him? Well, his Lordship contracts for plate, wine, food, glass—everything, in fact, save guests—at £5 a head. Hence, with forty noble *invités*, the expenses of the repast would be exactly £200. There is something very Disraelian about this method of proceeding."

ORDERS have, it is said, been issued for the appointment of a commission to report on the system under which rewards are granted to military and covenanted civil officers for proficiency in Oriental languages. The president will be Mr. O'Kinealy, C.S., and the other members will be Major Jarrett, Messrs. Beames, C. J. Lyall, and Macanlay, of the Civil Service, Mr. Griffith, of *Ramayana* fame, and Dr. Dymock.

Charivari gives us another capital cartoon this week, "Belvedere Dick protecting the lamb of the Civil Service from the native and barrister wolves." The lamps are packed together on "Tom Tiddlers ground" with an amusing expression of dismay depicted on their faces. Sir R. T. stands before them in the garb of a shepherd, and, crook in hand, keeps the enemies at bay. The picture is excellent. The Hon. R. E. Egerton is the subject of the coloured cartoon.

THE American Government is said to have decided that every iron bridge on the railways throughout the United States is to be thoroughly tested every two years by Government officials. The suggestion is not unworthy of the consideration of the Government of this country, a Calcutta contemporary thinks, as there are many iron bridges on our railways; and, though the metal may not be so affected by severe frost and other changes of climate as in America, the constant traffic is known to have a deteriorating effect on iron which should be carefully watched.

THE Director-General of Telegraphs has been ordered, the *Englishman* says, to construct without any delay a line of telegraph from Jacobabad to Quettah. This line, which implies an advance into foreign territory or border-land which hitherto the Foreign Office alone has been able to define, is to be considered a strictly military one, and it will place our present border military head-quarters in direct communication with our advanced outposts. Proposals have also been called for to make provision for the maintenance and defence of this line.

As an instance of the increasing traffic from the East now carried over the Pacific railroad from San Francisco, we are told that a short time ago a special train, consisting of seven carloads of silk-worm eggs from Japan, consigned to Havre, France, arrived, and was hurried eastward by an engine in readiness. The eggs are attached to slips of paper by mucilage and laid carefully on shelves, and an even temperature is maintained in the cars by heating apparatus. The value of the shipment is variously stated at from 300,000 dolrs. to 1,000,000 dolrs., and it is only one of many that have already been made. Similarly, tea, coffee, silks, and other goods from Japan, China, India, and the islands of the ocean, are constantly passing over this great highway of the nations.

THE *Rangoon Times*, referring to the paper manufacture in Rangoon, says:—"We are in a position to state that, according to the declaration of an expert, there is a substance, among many others indigenous to the country, procurable in abundance though hitherto entirely unattended to, which is exceedingly well adapted for paper-making. It is the 'elephant grass' (*kine*), which, rearing its waving head some ten to fifteen feet high, covers hundreds of miles in area of the *churs* and banks of our rivers and creeks, in the season of its luxuriant growth."

WITH regard to the threatened water famine in Madras the Government have already taken the initiative in averting the threatened danger which was so forcibly brought to their notice by Dr. Cornish, the Sanitary Commissioner. The Superintending Engineer of Chingleput has been directed by Government to close immediately all the irrigation sluices of the Red Hills Tank, to prevent any water irrigating adjacent lands, and to afford the Municipality the usual supply of water for the town of Madras. This order is to remain in force till such time as Government think fit to countermand it.

OUR Indian contemporaries, says the *Rangoon Daily News*, might help us and the Province generally in the matter of immigration by quoting the items we and other local papers publish at different times regarding rates of wages. The average rate during last month for a field labourer was Rs. 12; for a *syce* the same; for a common mason, carpenter, or blacksmith from Rs. 40 to 50. Skilled labour is very highly paid, a Chinaman carpenter earning from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2 8 per day. Native carpenters get Re. 1 and Re. 1-4. Blacksmiths and masons about the same. A coolie working at the wharves unloading and loading vessels gets from 12 annas to 1 rupee a day.

A CORRESPONDENT at Mandalay of the *Rangoon Daily News* says:—"The King is buying, on credit of course, large quantities of piece-goods, *et hoc genus omne* from Bugwandass and Moolla Ebrahim of your place. The royal shop-keeper comes into the retail bazaar with these goods, and sells them at a discount for ready money. Ordinary traders cannot compete with their liege lord without ruining themselves, and I believe have carried their woes to Colonel Duncan. It is said that the gallant Resident will not interfere in the matter. But I doubt this, as his predecessors have always protested with more or less success against such action on the part of His Majesty. Another Mandalay correspondent states that there has been a row among the celestials in Mandalay, and that 80 of them have been put in prison by the Ministers."

THERE are rumours, we are told by the *Englishman*, of complications with our savage neighbours on the North-East Frontier. A report has been received in Calcutta of the existence of an uneasy feeling among the Abors, on account of the operations of the Great Trigonometrical Survey party among their hills. Consequent on the report made by the police authorities at Saddya, the survey party has been ordered to be strengthened by twenty men from the police, and twenty men, under command of a European officer, from the 44th Native Infantry, who are now marching along the banks of the Brahmaputra towards Dibrugarh. This force is intended to form a reserve at Mootpay's village in the event of any disturbance. Colonel Nuttall has been directed to proceed to Dibrugarh, to act upon such intelligence as he may receive, and a European officer will also be sent to the Pobah outpost.

SAYS the *World*:—"Another evidence of the unbounded generosity of the English public has been brought to my notice. When the horrors of the Indian Mutiny first burst upon this country a fund for the relief of the sufferers was raised, and eventually over 400,000*l.* was collected. I hear that, after twenty years, the committee have been able to provide for all present incumbents, and that a goodly surplus remains, which it is proposed, with the assent of the Court of Chancery, to distribute, one-third to the Bath School for Officers' Daughters, and two-thirds to the Lawrence Asylum for the Children of European and Half-caste Soldiers. Both these institutions are admirable, but they hardly cover the original objects of the subscribers; and it has occurred to some of these that there may still be victims of the Mutiny in existence to whom a little relief would be acceptable. Might not means be taken to find these out?"

THE *Whitehall Review* says:—"*Apropos* of minute writing, the extent to which this absurd practice is carried by our officials in India is something wonderful. Some fifteen months ago, when the journey of the Prince of Wales to India was first mooted, a question arose in the Supreme Court of India as to whether His Royal Highness's escort should consist entirely of English cavalry or Indian horsemen, or of both combined. Some Members of Council were in favour of one, and some of the other, and so they got their pens in hand, and began minute writing on the subject. It was more than six weeks before these minutes were revised and printed, and when this was done they formed a large sized folio about the size of a volume of 'Hansard.' In England the whole matter would have been settled in a quarter of an hour's chat between the Commander-in-Chief, the Home Secretary, and the Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan police.'

LORD SALISBURY, in a despatch to the Earl of Derby, dated January 8, gives the following account of an incident which occurred at the meeting of the Conference:—"A warm discussion arose on the question of the definition of the term 'Bulgaris' according to the bases proposed by Her Majesty's Government. The Turkish Plenipotentiaries first professed ignorance of its meaning, and then asserted that it included only the district north of the Balkan. Their attention was called to the fact that the worst horrors of last summer had taken place to the south of those mountains, and they then proceeded to inveigh against the religious persecutions which took place in former days in France, citing as instances the dragonnades and the massacre of St. Bartholomew. Their observations were looked upon as disrespectful by the French Plenipotentiaries, who replied with much warmth." No mention, however, of this interesting little episode is made in the formal Protocols of the Conference.

THE *Whitehall Review* says:—"It is now, I believe, pretty certain that Lord Lytton will resign the post of Viceroy and return to England before the end of the year. The reason alleged for his retirement will be ill health, but the truth is that he cannot get on with the Supreme Council. Like his predecessors Lord Northbrook, Lord Mayo, and almost every other British statesman who has gone to India, Lord Lytton finds that even the most trivial matters, which in England would be settled by five minutes' conversation, take months and even years to arrange. However trivial or however important a question may be (from the shape of a sepoy's boot to the government of a province), nothing apparently can be done without piles upon folios of minutes being written and spoken on the subject. As a matter of course, this hinders the performance of really important business, for Members of Council and other officials are never so happy as when airing their sentences in a lengthy and prosy minute. Lord Lytton has not been accustomed to this sort of work, and as he is unable to induce the Anglo-Indian authorities to give up this most absurd habit, he is determined to retire from a position which he cannot hold with credit to himself so long as others are pulling in a different direction." It is certain that our contemporary is quite mistaken in supposing that Lord Lytton has any intention of quitting India at an early date.

WRITING about the Presidency Magistrates' Bill the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says:—Our masters always complain that native papers like to deal in sensational writing. Do they mean that we should take the matter of the passing of the Presidency Magistrates' Bill coolly? The Bill was passed yesterday. Everything was done that could be done to arrest its progress. Europeans and natives in one voice proclaimed their indignation at this unworthy attempt of the Government to encroach upon the personal liberty of an unoffending people. What could the people do more. The Viceroy can yet withhold his assent, but if he had any such motive why would he allow the further progress of the Bill? With the Secretary of State we have another chance? But the Secretary of State has rendered the Legislative Councils of India veritable shams. He himself is now the Legislative Council, the law member and all in all, nothing could be done here without his permission. There was one way of meeting this evil thrust upon us. If the European residents in India had done their duty properly and joined the people of the soil, their clamours might have checked the ardour of our lawgivers. But they took only a subordinate part in these matters, and negligently allowed themselves to be deprived of their birthrights as Englishmen. There are Englishmen who become slaves themselves that the Government may encroach upon the liberty of the people. There are simple-minded Englishmen who fondly hope that the laws are not meant for them. Yet the case of Webster should have taught them better. We wonder where it will end. The people of India were more independent in 1857 than in 1869; and more independent in 1869 than now in 1877.

REVIEW.

"SLEEPY SKETCHES—OR HOW WE LIVE AND HOW WE DO NOT LIVE—FROM BOMBAY.*

THE book which has the very awkward title we have quoted has been published to give the people of England a true description of Bombay life. The author thinks that hitherto very little has been published which could give a merchant, lawyer, or candidate for civil employment an idea of what he might expect on his arrival in Bombay, and he regrets the false ideas which exist in England as to an Englishman's life in India. He objects to the common notion that the Anglo-Indian spends most of his time in hunting and shooting, and is lazy, hard-drinking, and irascible a "tyrant to natives and hated by all, especially native husbands." He apparently imagines that "Sleepy Sketches" will alter this state of matters, and that henceforth there will be no excuse for an Englishman being ignorant of what his countrymen do on their arrival in a large Indian city like Bombay. We are doubtful whether this result will be obtained, for, to tell the unvarnished truth, we have found the Sketches very sleepy indeed. The author's style is as dry as a summer nullah, and his ideas are equally uninteresting. He has a trick of repeating certain words until they make the reader disgusted. For instance, "casual" is perpetually occuring in the book. This thing is casual, that thing is casual, and we do not know what is not casual. The grammar is bad—at times very bad. In the next place, many of the writer's ideas upon Bombay and Bombay life are crude and mistaken. Altogether, then, "Sleepy Sketches" are not misnamed; and he will be a strong-minded man who succeeds in reading them through. We have read them, because we were anxious to see whether their author might not be some unknown possessor of literary talent of whom Bombay ought to be proud, but the difficulty we experienced in getting through them all we shall not speedily forget. We did our duty at the risk of falling into a slumber equalling that of Frederic Barbarossa or the Seven Sleepers of Epheaus. If the author intended, as perhaps the title of his book is meant to indicate, that somnolence should be the effect of his book, he is certain of achieving success. Nearly every page is saturated with dullness; there are few sentences which do not suggest long chairs and opium. It may be interesting to go with our author hand in hand while he tells the people of England all about the life we lead here in Bombay.

That the Sleepy Sketcher is a sensitive and thoughtful gentleman we cannot have any doubt, for a number of things, as he tells us, which would be mere commonplaces to the multitude, have had serious effects upon his imagination. He cannot describe the "awful oppression" he felt during his first year of residence in India because of "the age and changelessness of the country." We daresay that England is quite as old as India, and it is perhaps to be wondered at that the age of the old country did not fill him with this same sense of "awful oppression." The "face of every native I passed," he says, "was fixed and infinitely calm, belonging to no time, present, past, or future." The people of England may well think that faces of such a peculiar description would rather startle the lawyer, merchant, or non-official Englishman for whose benefit chiefly the sketches have been written. In fact, we should think that an Englishman with ordinary sensitiveness would shrink from coming to a country the people of which have faces that belong to no time, not even to the present or the future. The said Englishman will not be reassured when he learns that the Bombay houses have apparently been made to match the faces. "Every native house seemed to belong to the soil, to have resulted neither from cultivation nor civilisation," and to be, moreover, of "no time present, past, or future." No wonder phenomena like these filled our author with an awful oppression for a whole year after his arrival in India; but we think there is just a probability that if the faces and the houses had belonged to the future when he happened to see them, his awful oppression would have lasted a good deal longer than a year. Here is another startling fact which is not likely to astonish a lawyer or merchant who is trembling on the brink of a career in India. "Every European must discover that the theory of his childhood, of belief in conscience as suggesting abstract ideas of right, is absolutely false. No man can live a year in India without discovering that his preference for truth over falsehood is a mere prejudice, resulting from education," and that his "inability to lie without blushing is an infirmity in no way to be proud of but simply the result of his having learned to associate the idea of blushing or of shuffling his hands or feet with the act of lying." This is a valuable discovery in physiology and mental science, found out should not wonder if it were found out next that laughter is simply the result of a habit of associating ludicrous ideas with a peculiar contortion of the risible muscles. Our author goes on to say that "natives of India have no prejudice in favour of truth or falsehood." He thinks this may "seem strange to possible (*sic.*) Englishmen, but it is a fact that natives themselves acknowledge this want of prejudice, that they distrust their own judges, and that they look on the custom common to most Englishmen of telling the truth as an amiable infirmity of which they are bound to take advantage." This being the case, we are not surprised to find the author asking if India is to be considered as that the English should in dealing with these people, shrewd and unscrupulous, occasionally be led to act violently?" Some people say that India is "a paradise in its physical delights, a hell in its insidious dangers;" but the Sleepy Sketcher gravely tells the people of England not to be frightened, for India "is no such extraordinary place." He thinks that the chances of success for a man in India are very much the same as in England and that life in India differs in no great measure from life in England. He regrets the absence from society of men who, "possessed of a small competence, made no attempt to gain riches or position by working at a trade or profession but spend their time in the pursuit of art or science. This want is terribly felt. We cannot at dinner or at any social gathering get away from our daily life. We cannot even discuss the chances of war, for we take no interest in the politics of this country and have forgotten all we ever knew about Europe." Other dreadful results follow from the absence of these *dilettanti*. "We cannot talk of the last new novel, for we have not read it." So far as our experience goes, men here find no difficulty in discussing the chances of war, and as a rule we are soon well acquainted with the "last new novel" if it is worth knowing. We suspect the Sleepy Sketcher really thinks so too, for in another part of his book he takes care to warn his readers against imagining that "we out here are altogether different because we are out here. Not a bit of it. We take just the same interest in science, art, George Eliot's novels, scandal," and so on. He thinks that "society here is quite as good as any *of the same kind* in England." There are features, however, in Bombay society which, he says, distinguish it most favourably from society at home. "In the first place, it is far more natural, we may have no refined taste in music, but we make no pretence that our taste is refined. . . . I think I am justified in saying that there is an almost entire absence of humbug amongst us which makes up almost for our absence of refined interest in art and science." He also thinks that "we show in Bombay far more general hospitality and kindness one to another from disinterested motives than is the case in England." He even goes so far as to believe that "there are people in Bombay who, when going away for vacation, look around among their friends and ask themselves, who is ill and would be better for a change? Or who wants to get away and cannot unless some chance turn up that he may do so at little expense?" He himself has benefited from this. We are glad to hear all this. Our author has a knack of balancing pictures, for no sooner has he told the English merchant or lawyer all about the delightful state of society here than he proceeds to say, "I believe I am within the bounds of truth when I say that one half of us suffer from liver and that very few can be found who have been in the country three years and have not suffered from either liver or fever. Dysentery again is comparatively common, and typhoid not unknown. Of lesser evils, we all suffer at times from boils and prickly heat; evils, it is true, not dangerous to life, but absolutely destructive of our comfort." There is considerable truth in the following conclusion of Sleepy Sketch No. 1:—

Shortly, then, we all, or nearly all, live in large, open, pleasant houses, eat good dinners, ride, and, if fortunate, get away sometimes for a month to a hill station, or up country to shoot big game. But we business or professional men work hard—very hard; and the climate is so enervating, that after each day's work we have little desire for recreation, and so no recreation is to be found. And we are open at all times to the attacks of many of the ills of the flesh that in England we were free from. In one another's company we are dull, taking little interest in anything beyond our own immediate work. But we are natural, free from pretence, and kind—very kind—one to another, and no man coming out need fear the want of friends. But again we are never at ease in the country, we never make it our home. We watch anxiously the passing of the days, weeks, months, and years as bringing us nearer England. We reject pleasure to toil for money, as hastening the day of our return to home.

He is not quite so correct in his chapter upon climate. He says that in January, February, and the early part of March the climate is delightful for Bombay. "The sky is always clear, clouds seldom appearing, and rain never." It is only a few days ago since Bombay was drenched with rain and visited with a thunderstorm; and as for the heat now, in the beginning of March, it is anything but pleasant. The Sleepy Sketcher gives a graphic description of the bursting of the monsoon. "Clouds, gloomy, and terrible against the blue sky, clinging round and blotting out the strange forms and flat tops of the Ghaut Mountains, full of great thunders and lightnings that roll up and flash from the distance," play a conspicuous part in the sketch. He is scarcely correct when he describes the rain as accompanied by a "mighty wind that tosses our buggies in the roads as though at sea;" but he is about right when he says the monsoon closes with more "vast clouds full of lightnings and thunders." The Sleepy Sketcher grows very eloquent over the island and harbour. The native fishing boats bear a close resemblance to the ships of old Greece; during sunset, the "ugliest collier becomes meet to carry Cleopatra;" the houses of Bombay are "translated and the town is a town of gorgeous palaces." Suddenly, "all through the air and light there is a strange tremulous motion. The ships, the sea, and the land, the mountains in the distance, quiver fantastically, and seem no longer substantial. It is a battle between the full moon, the sun, and darkness. Darkness is beaten, the sun sets, and the moon begins to rule." Nevertheless, he is not at all sentimental about the moon. Sailing out in the harbour on a moonlight night he acknowledges to be delightful, but only "because it gives a good appetite for dinner." A description of the native town forms the fourth sleepy sketch. It is written with a greater straining after effect than correctness. For instance, the writer says, "Six hundred thousand men, women, and children are crowded together in it—great families of husbands, brothers, mothers, wives, sisters, cousins, uncles, grandmothers, grandfathers, twentieth cousins—*all living together in one house.*" Now, although the English merchant or lawyer may think this passage in the "Sleepy Sketches" very graphic, we are almost certain that he would look upon the information about six hundred thousand people all living together in one house as something very like a tale for the marines. Indeed, if the question were referred to us, we should have to admit that it is so, because we know of no house in Bombay belonging to the past, present, or the future that could hold a family of such gigantic dimensions. Here is the author's description of a street scene:—

Throughout the day, the roads are thick with a slowly moving crowd of partially clothed dusky men and women, and entirely unclothed dusky boys and girls; the men for the most part thin and attenuated, with stooping shoulders, clad in dirty coloured cloths wrapped carelessly round the loins, with dirty ill-wrapped turbans; the women small in stature but magnificently formed, dressed with a small, close upper garment, partially open at the front, tightly fitting the shoulders and bosom, ending about the waist, bright with gold and colour, and showing minutely the form; a short petticoat, not meeting the upper garment, but leaving a belt of brown flesh visible; over one shoulder and falling gracefully, without concealing the body, a white thin cloth; the brown legs bare to the knees; nothing left but silver anklets—sometimes thick and heavy, and so many as to jingle as their owner moves: and in the ears, and perhaps through the nose, rings of gold; the children, boys and girls, with large stomachs produced by a constant diet of rice, clothed simply with earrings and anklets and sometimes a string round the loins.

We do not think that the majority of men seen in a Bombay street are thin and attenuated, or that all the girls and boys are naked; but perhaps the matter depends very much upon what street is selected for observation. That our author has chosen some strange street is as apparent from the conduct of the inhabitants as from their appearance, for he tells a story about him driving in the native town a week after his arrival in the country, and knocking down an old man, who got up and "beseeched me to forgive him for knocking him down." Considering that our friend could have known nothing of the language, we suspect that the old man's supplication for forgiveness was really a malediction upon a stupid driver. In his desire to give a piquant sketch of Bombay life he sometimes overleaps common sense and perperates strange "bulls." For instance, when he says that "the constant crowd, with the bright dresses of the women *and naked children*, help to increase the holiday look," we wonder if he himself has any clear perception of his meaning, or does he really mean to say that he ever saw a naked child with a bright dress? Of course he introduces into his street scene the well known Europe shop and the inevitable Hindoo temple. In speaking of the latter as containing "a rude, ugly god, daubed with red, and two or three fakeers or priests lounging at the entrance, hideously chalked wih white," &c., he does not seem to be aware that a fakeer is a Mahomedan devotee and not a Hindoo; and again, when in another place he speaks of pansopari being "betel-nut, thyme, and spice," he does not seem to know that lime is a much more likely ingredient than thyme. In his description of the Fort and public buildings, the Sleepy Sketcher says that as we are occasionally to be seen doing pooja to the Queen's statue; we never knew a native do anything so ridiculous. The Town Hall he describes as "like the National Gallery in appearance, but wanting the little round wooden knob." And this is how he speaks of Bombay's splendid new buildings. "There is a monstrous Telegraph Office, a monstrous Post-office and Secretariate and Courts of Law, an University Hall and other monstrous buildings all of different shapes and suggestive of straight lines, and each in itself looking out of sympathy with tropical heat and the deluge of monsoons." The Sleepy Sketcher has evidently a very severe taste in the matter of architecture; but nevertheless we do not think he is quite a safe guide on that or any other Bombay subject for the people of England to follow. In the chapter he devotes to "Boys," he expresses the opinion that "nine men out of ten swear at and abuse their boys, five out of ten strike them, and some there are who thrash them regularly. And this is done out of pure irritability. The boys are not stupid," and so on. Perhaps the fault lies in that habit of lying which the Sleepy Sketcher in the beginning of his book coolly attributes to every native, and which therefore boys are certain to possess; but, be that as it may, we certainly think that his statement about Europeans thrashing their servants wantonly is a mischievous exaggeration. The chapter on bungalows contains a good deal of nonsense, more or less irrelevant to the subject. In fact, we are afraid that the Sleepy philosopher who has undertaken to set the people of England right in their notions about Indian life writes nonsense mechanically. He wrote some very remarkable nonsense at the beginning of his book to the effect that India has a changelessness which afflicted him with an "awful oppression," and in a short time he forgets all about this and speaks of India being a country which is not idle and unprogressive from barbarism. Again, he sets out on his task with the intention of showing the people of England how wrong they are to think that their countrymen here are irascible and tyrannical to natives; and a few pages further on we find him stating that five out of every ten Englishmen thrash their servants unjustly, and nine out of every ten abuse them. The article upon "Society" contains a number of commonplaces, but as the subject must possess considerable local interest we shall make a few extracts:—

European society here is not in any sense missionary. I believe a man who has never been out of England knows as much of the manners and customs of natives of India as one who has lived in Bombay all his life. No attempt is ever made to imbue natives with a liking for English customs. All clubs, nearly all private houses, are tabooed to men even tinged with colour. Sometimes a member of council or a judge, such a man as knows by his position that his yearly income cannot be affected by the prejudice or caprice of his neighbours, ventures to ask two or three natives to a ball, or evening-party; but even in such cases the experiment is hazardous and the white-robed, dark-faced, courteous guests, distinguished from all others by their dress and features, stand in the shade and cling together for sympathy, seldom or never spoken to by an European. I have heard natives complain bitterly of this social ostracism, and, in truth, the Hindoo, Parsee, or Mahomedan, who has been resident for any time in England and has there—as is invariably the case—been petted by all classes and received everywhere as an honoured guest, must feel strongly the altered treatment he receives here on his return, and suffer probably some loss of respect for the English character. But, however natives may complain of such treatment, it can scarcely be avoided, and little positive blame, I think, attaches to the English, unless it be maintained that as residents we are bound to take all means, however unpleasant, to extend our form of civilisation throughout the country. If we all met on an equal footing, common intercourse might be easy. But we don't. The Mahomedan, bound by his religion, must keep the ladies of his house out of sight, and you dining with him, the probability is that rustlings from a half open door, or behind a closed lattice, make you nervously conscious of being closely watched, in the act of eating and unlawfully drinking, by females whom you yourself in return may never see. The Hindoo is fettered by all the rigid laws of his caste, eating with him is out of the question, and an ordinary European gentleman in his company suffers constant discomfort from a temporary absent fear of offending some terrible caste law. The habits of life of Parsees more nearly approach those of Europeans. There are no difficulties with them as to the fact of eating and drinking or the presence of ladies in public. But there are certain impediments in the way of associating even with Parsees. The first time I dined with a Parsee the dinner was served *à la Russe*. There were three or four Europeans, and two Parsee ladies present. The first course was a large joint of beef, which was carried round the table by two men, and from which each guest, by means of a large knife and large fork, had to solemnly help himself or herself. The next course consisted of an equally large joint of boiled mutton, served in the same way. And so the dinner went on. It was a great relief when we came to the ices. After dinner a Parsee lady sat down at the piano and played the opera of "Don Giovanni" through, from beginning to end, by means of her fine fingers. Now to dine and be entertained thus once, is bearable, but to suffer such a thing frequently is possible, I think, only to a social missionary. Besides all these reasons to account for the absence of social intercourse between Europeans and natives, there is the fact that Europeans have always present before them the hope of returning home—which never succeeded. Anything, therefore, which tends to strengthen their connexion with this country is hateful to them, and there is a common determination to stick to old habits and customs whatever this inconvenience or even misery;—they wear, even in this awful climate, tall black chimney-pot hats!

Dinner-parties are but little different to dinner-parties in England; the wine, however, is alm st always good. I have seen an attempt to make people drink bad champagne but the result was terrible. Some refrained from drinking at all, but the majority called at once for brandies and sodas. This conduct may appear rude; but bad wine in Bombay means fever, or sickness, or headache at the least. Dinner-tables are covered with flowers, brilliant red and white flowers from January to December. The rooms are always brightly lighted with candles and oil lamps, and the beauty of the flowers and picturesque costumes of the boys,—each guest brings his own boy to attend on him,—dressed in white, the Hindoos with turbans of all possible shapes and colours, make a Bombay dinner party well worth seeing. The conversation at these dinners is generally not interesting. The men have been working all day and want light amusement There are no idle men out here. In England I believe there is a strong feeling among the working members of society, against the race extant there of kid gloved and well-born young men who pass their lives in dancing and quaintness to make them interesting. Thus the burden of conversation falls on ladies, and by them is but feebly carried on.

I think the majority of married women in Bombay are happy, and happy because, as all over the world, they lead useful lives. But perhaps the happiest of all are those few, those very few, who are gifted with selfishness good-nature, and a dairymaid's digestion; uncursed with sensitiveness or foolish love for green fields, laughter, and good wine, and whose highest ambition is to be possessed of a husband, a carriage, two horses, and a bungalow costing Rs. 300 a month. These can be and are very happy here; and they are the happier in that the unkind fashion in England, which demands from people of such position that some part of their time shall be given up to charity, does not hold in Bombay, and so the whole twenty-four hours can be utilized in eating, drinking, much sleeping, and little driving and reading—the command to visit the widows and fatherless in affliction not applying, it would appear, when the widowed and fatherless happen to have dark skins. But these are very, very few.

The Sleepy Sketcher is very enthusiastic about Government House, Parell (misprinted Penel in the book), and writes some remarkable gush about a ball he once saw there. On that occasion it seems, "the very air trembled and shook in tiny ripples, as though all space were filled with myriads of unseen baby sprites dancing in measure." Here is a comparison between Bombay and English society:—

Bombay can boast of much greater equality in society than England. Friendships and even acquaintances are made from liking, not from chances of birth, wealth and manners of residence. Not that we have attained a state of republican simplicity. Here, the successful advocate, very possibly gets lower bows and sweeter smiles than the lady friends than Brown who has just come out to a merchant's office on Rs. 400 a month; Robinson, the civilian, never finds a lady's ball programme full, a thing poor Brown is continually doing, and Mrs. Blank certainly cuts men riding in hired buggies. Every one, however, is cautious of treating his neighbours with more or less respect according to their position here. England looms in the distance; and there Brown, who is nobody in Bombay, may with the aid of a noble father or blue-blooded relations, be a man whose acquaintance would be valuable; while Jones may sink into an unknown individual occupying lodgings in Baker Street or a small villa at Sydenham. Thus, deference and open of independent means being unknown, there is for us nothing left but to determine our friends and acquaintance by liking; and though, perhaps, we do this not of free will, but by the force of circumstances, the result is good, and kindness and charity one to another grow and strengthen.

We may pass over the chapter on amusements, and also the greater part of that upon Matheran, of which he is extremely fond. When we know how lovely Matheran is, what rare delight may be obtained in quitting the pathways and scrambling down to the Primeval Forest or the plateau beneath Garbut Point, we are at a loss to understand how any mortal could write such a dreary account of the place as the Sleepy Sketcher has managed to write. We shall quote his description of the Cathedral Rocks, which stand out ruggedly in the foreground beneath Panorama Point, because very few people know anything about the old Mahratta fort which, says Bhoo Mullen:—

Of all these mountainous rocks the strangest are the so-called *Cathedral rocks*, a group standing close together, so close that their bases touch. One of these is called Bao Malung (the Two Brothers), and on this there is really some work of man. The Two Brothers rises up from the plain a tree-clad pyramid, till within about 60 feet of its summit. Here the trees end, on a long narrow plateau 2,500 feet high. But from this plateau rises again a high narrow ridge of bare rock, with broken perpendicular sides. Crowning this ridge stand two old Mahratta forts. They are, or rather were, approached by two series of steps, the first rising from the plateau to the first fort, cut out of the perpendicular side of the ridge; the second rising from the first fort to the second which stands 1,000 feet above the plain, cut out of the perpendicular side of the ridge. In 1857, when it was feared the Sepoy mutiny might spread to Bombay, the steps were so blasted away that the forts could only be approached with difficulty, but they are still to be attained by any one with a fairly steady head. There is no difficulty in the first series of steps; even now they are nowhere less than three feet in width. But there is, I think, some difficulty in the second series. The path leading from the first fort to the second runs at first horizontally along the face of the ridge, and then again begins to mount. At this point the path seems really dangerous; the ledge on which it squeezes itself is very narrow, not more than twenty inches. As you stand, you look down on the precipitous side of the rock, so that there is nothing below you but a hundred feet when come clumps of trees, patches of yellow grass and broken rocks, sloping sharply down to the plain; above you is again the precipitous side of the rock, sloping overhead the wrong way from the perpendicular, so that you stand uncomfortably, behind is the path traversed, shrinking so quickly that it is soon invisible, and in front is the path to be traversed, broken narrow steps arising sharply from the face of the rock, blasted away so completely, to the eye, in places, that only the smooth face of the rock seems left. And in fact, there are places in the second series of steps where the foothold is so precarious that even native grasscutters have found it necessary to make holes in the rock for their hands. There is nothing remarkable in the forts themselves when reached, they consist only of cuttings in the rock for rooms, water-tanks, storage, and of cuttings out through the sides, so as to enable the defenders to fire down on those approaching. But it is strange to stand on the higher part of the ridge where the second fort stands. This part of the ridge is but twenty or thirty feet in width and divided from that part where the first fort stands by a deep break. The whole time I remained on that small spot, nearly 3,000 feet high, I was oppressed with the feeling of want of equilibrium so often felt in looking down a precipice. And the other cathedral rocks standing round in a half circle made me feel as if fantastic landscape—a landscape so utterly unlike anything I had seen—had come out of before, that I could not appreciate what I saw as appropriately real. Nowhere else can so strange a sight be seen.

The remainder of the Sketches are upon "Mahableshwar," "Loafers," "Some Animals," "Religion," and "Doubt." We have already given our readers an idea of the style of the last risen philosopher in Bombay. His book has been favourably mentioned in several London newspapers, and this is probably because it is neatly bound, well printed, and the Reviewers knew very little about Bombay. It is only fair, however, to say that the author professes to be aware of defects in his volume, for he says if what he has written is uninteresting—which for the most part it is—his failure may still be of use by inducing some one else to write on the subject with success. He has certainly pointed out the means by which an interesting volume should be made about Bombay and its inner life.

* Sleepy Sketches—or, how we live and how we do not live—from Bombay. London: Sampson Low, Marston, and Rivington. Bombay: Thacker, Vining & Co.

THE RECENT BARODA FESTIVITIES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, 28TH FEB.

This pleasant little village has for some months past fairly outdone itself in gaieties of every kind. Since the Christmas holidays up to this present writing, dinners, dances, theatricals, races, and "doings" of all sorts have been the order of the day. Indeed, to chronicle half our revelries would occupy more of your space than you could afford to grant us; a short account, however, of our more recent merry-makings may, I trust, be found worthy of a place in your columns.

The return of H. H. the Gaekwar and his party from the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, with the rejoicings consequent thereon, was the signal for our last burst.

Other

AN ILLEGAL ASSOCIATION FOR CARVING BOXES.

YESTERDAY.—at the High Court, Sir Charles Sargent delivered judgement on a motion for a rule of injunction granted in the case of Bhicajee Sabhajee Panjrey and others vs. Wasseo Sajoo and others. Mr. Mayhew, instructed by Mr. Chalk, appeared for the applicants and plaintiffs; and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langly, for the defendants.

This was a case of some public interest, as affording an illustration of the way in which native tradesmen in this country enter into secret arrangements for raising the rates of their wages. Sometime ago, on the application of Mr. Mayhew, Sir Charles Sargent granted a rule *nisi* calling upon the defendants to show cause why they should not be restrained from carrying on the business of working and carving in boxes and other articles independently of two agreements entered into by them conjointly with the plaintiffs. The rule was subsequently argued before his Lordship, who took time to consider his decision.

Sir Charles Sargent said that the parties to the suit were all artisans carrying on the trade of carvers in wood, &c. On the 14th October 1875, agreement of partnership was entered into by them, by which the first plaintiff was appointed president, and five other persons, including the second plaintiff, were appointed vice-presidents, to manage according to a majority of votes the business of the partnership for a term of five years. About seventy-five "working-box makers," as they were called, signed the agreement of partnership, binding themselves for five years not to remain in the service of any body to do the business of working box-s, and not to receive work except through the president and vice-presidents. On the 12 h November 1875, the president and vice-presidents signed on agreement binding themselves to perform the agreement of the 14th October. The principal object of these agreements was gain, as stated in the first clause as follows:—"Of late, we all the followers of the trade of ornamental work have, in competition with each other, made this business so cheap that it has come to pass that even our stomachs cannot be filled by means of labour. Some of the makers of ornamental work have left this business and adopted other trades. Therefore, in consequence of this business having become so cheap, all will be compelled to give it up and go away, and no one would even know how to do this sort of work. And as to our Hindostan, which is celebrated for its ornamental work, such know will vanish and will be tarnished. Therefore, our executing and delivering this under-written contract being proper, we give it in writing." The agreement, his Lordship said, amounted to this: That no work should be taken separately; that a shop should be opened, to which all the work should go; and that the managers should distribute the work among the members of the association according to their skil; and that the money should be distributed among the men according to their work, after deducting 1½ anna per rupee for charity. It was not necessary to determine whether this was not a partnership, but at any rate it was an association formed by a number of artisans to carry on their trade, and with the view of increasing their gain. They agreed to increase their gain; that all the work should be received at one shop; and they hoped that, instead of their cutting each other's throats by competition, the prices would rise. It was an association for gain to the members. If so, it was an unlawful association under the Company's Act 10 of 1866. The provisions of the Act were the same as those of the English Act. Being an unregistered partnership of more than twenty persons, it was an illegal association; and it was quite obvious that none of the parties acquired any rights under the agreement. But assuming for argument that it was not an association, then the agreements did not entitle the plaintiffs to an injunction. The suit was brought by three of the managers against the other three managers and several members of the association. The contract was entered into by 59 in all. The complaint was that the defendants had been taking work from other persons in breach of the agreements. The defendants admitted it was so, but stated that Bhaiajee Sabajee, the head manager, had lowered the rates without the consent of the other parties to the agreement. A reduction in the prices was not to be made without the consent of the General body of artisans; and it was complained that three of them had made reduction in the rates without authority. It might appear hereafter that the defendants had violated the agreement; but it would be a very serious matter for the court to restrain by injunction a large body of people from working for their wages. On both these grounds, his Lordship discharged the rule *nisi* with costs.

HIGH COURT.—3RD MARCH.

DHUNJIBHOY BOMANJEE GUGRAT, *vs.* NAVAZBAI WIDOW AND OTHERS.

THE plaintiff in this suit prayed that the estate and effects of his father, the late Bomanjee Muncherjee Gugrat, might be administered by and under the order and direction of the Court, and *inter alia* complained that no steps had been taken to recover a large debt due from the defendant Muncherjee representing the monies which it was alleged he had used belonging to his father and lost in trading transactions with one Goodall Hurrish Valeram; and the plaintiff contended that such monies should be accounted for by that defendant before he was allowed to participate as a sharer in the estate of his father, Bomanjee Muncherjee.

The defendant Muncherjee submitted that the transactions referred to were those of his father who used Muncherjee's name.

Mr. Gill and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Langley appeared for the plaintiffs, and the defendants were represented by Mr. Pigott and Mr. Long, instructed by Messrs. Prescot and Winter.

The case was gone into at consid-rable length, lasting several days, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Green.

The following issues were raised:—1, whether the estate of Bomanjee Muncherjee Gugrat is indebted to the plaintiff in respect of the payment by him of the household expenses in the sum claimed in the plaint or any other sum as alleged in the plaint. 2. Whether at the death of Bomanjee Muncherjee Gugrat, the third defendant Muncherjee Bomanjee Gugrat was largely indebted to Bomanjee Muncherjee Gugrat. 3. Whether, if there was any debt, the same is not barred by the Limitation Act. 4. Whether the defendant Navazbai should be ordered to transfer to the plaintiff the Government promissory note for Rs. 700 and to deliver the ornaments in the seventh paragraph of the plaint mentioned, or whether the same ought to be put in trust for the benefit of the plaintiff's wife. 5. Whether the share of the defendant Muncherjee Bomanjee Gugrat is subject to any and what deductions by reason of any advancement made to him by Bomanjee Muncherjee Gograt during his lifetime.

His Lordship on Saturday last delivered a lengthy judgment, and found the 1st, 2nd, 4th and 5th issues in the negative, and the 3rd issue in the affirmative and for the defendants, and directed a reference to the Commissioner to take the usual accounts, and ordered the Plaintiff to bear the costs of the hearing, except the first, day's costs, and future costs to be reserved.

Mr. Pigot renewed the offer made in the written statement of Rs. 5,534 to be paid to the Plaintiff on his paying the costs of the suit after the 17th March 1876.

Mr. Gill agreed to accept the offer if the costs of suit up to the hearing were paid out of the estate, the costs of the hearing except the first days being paid by the plaintiff each party bearing his own costs of the first hearing.

Mr. Pigot refused this and withdrew his offer.

The Judge then said that the decree must therefore stand as made, except that all costs must be reserved.

THE BILLIARD CHAMPION IN LUCKNOW.

At the request of a number of the residents of Lucknow, Staff Surgeon Fairland invited Mr. Roberts to play a match at Lucknow. He arrived on the morning of the 27th ultimo, and commenced play at 9 o'clock the same evening at the United Service Club.

The Club Table was placed at his disposal. Lucknow was most efficiently represented on the occasion by Dr. Gallwey, to whom the Champion gave 650 points. Dr. Gallwey's great strength consisted in his success in making winning and losing hazards; these he rarely missed. His "spot" strokes were as good as the Champion's, and his power of "screwing" is not to be despised.

When Dr. Gallwey's score had reached 750, the Champion had made 143; and when the former had arrived at 800, his antagonist had scored 182 points. Mr. Roberts then put together 51 by a long break consisting of several spot strokes and a number of "kissing" cannons. Each of the players then by a series of small breaks reached the scores of:—

Dr. Gallwey, 850.
Mr. Roberts, 266.

It will be noticed that the former was now 66 points behind the Champion in points scored. But now, by the break of the evening, he speedily changed this condition of affairs. His score rose up by brilliant all round play from 850 to 934; thus in one break making 84 points, and leaving the champion 18 points behind him.

The latter never recovered his lost ground. By three breaks of 6, 16, and 25, Dr. Gallwey increased his score to 981, whilst Mr. Roberts reached 302, by breaks of 5, 17, and 3. The former made game when the Champion's score was 330, thus beating him, point for point by 20.

The players were frequently applauded by an appreciative audience. Dr. Gallwey's play was most perfect; he hardly made a single mistake: and his coolness and skill were the theme of well-merited praise. Lucknow has reason to be very proud of her champion.

Mr. Roberts expressed disappointment with the table; and accounted for his want of success by attributing it in some respect to a slight indentation in the cloth near the spot, and to a defect in one of the pockets. He was rather unlucky more than once during the evening promising breaks having been cut short by the balls "touching." He concluded the evening by showing some astonishing play with the balls thrown from the hand.

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BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE following is the discussion on the New Cotton Frauds Prevention Bill for which we could not find room yesterday:—

H. E. the President drew attention to Section 14, as it now stands in the Act, the one substituted at the last meeting of the Council, on the motion of the Hon. S. S. Bengalee, for the original penal Section of the Bill. His Excellency said—No doubt Mr. Bengalee introduced the penalty of confiscation with the view of reducing the punishment to be inflicted under the Act and so render it less stringent, but in one respect I think it is exceedingly doubtful whether it would have that effect or whether it may not lead to greater pressure. Under the Act now in force, No. IX. of 1863, confiscation of the cotton can only take place after somebody has been convicted of fraudulently dealing with it. There is no such thing as there, is in the present Bill, as a provision for confiscation of the cotton merely because the cotton is found to be bad, but an intention to defraud a person must be proved, and probable confiscations now are very small in number, considering the difficulty of getting convictions against the actual defraudrs. Under this Bill, it will not be necessary to prove anything against anybody; but, as I read the section, cotton may be brought into court by an Inspector who will only have to say to the magistrate—"If you look at this cotton you will find it has been adulterated, or deteriorated, or increased in weight, and you will be good enough to confiscate it," whereupon, if the magistrate should consider the cotton to be in bad condition, he would confiscate it, and the proprietor would consequently lose it. I do not say that is wrong or right, but unquestionably, as far as I can understand it that is the practical effect of the Bill as it now stands.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—I think the three punishments, if I may say so, provided under the section meet the case of hardship, because I presume the confiscated cotton is not to be destroyed unless it is so bad that nothing can be done with it, but if it is not altogether irreclaimable it must be cleaned, and that it is not to be sold unless under special circumstances. The ordinary course will be that the adulterated cotton will be ordered to be properly cleaned, and the pure cotton will be given up to the owner on payment of expenses and a small fine; and if the object of the act is to keep cotton pure, that seems to me to be a sensible way of getting rid of bad cotton, viz:—by converting it, whenever it is found to be bad, into good. There are three different punishments provided for different degrees of offence, viz:—the confiscation and destruction of the cotton, the confiscation and sale, and the confiscation and cleansing. I should say that the ordinary cases that will probably arise, where cotton is only adulterated by the addition of dirt, or paying stones, or some little eccentricities of that kind, the magistrate will simply order it to be cleaned, and after charging the owner for cleaning it and fining him according to the circumstances of the case, return it to him properly cleaned and deprived of the foreign substances which had formerly increased its bulk and weight. The cotton would be destroyed only when it was so bad as to be unsaleable, and I presume the cotton would be ordered to be sold and the proceeds given to Government in cases where a man was found to be constantly and habitually addicted to adulterating practices. It might occur that bad cotton was constantly being seized at one particular man's packing place, and that a magistrate was constantly fining one particular man for sending out cotton increased in weight by exposure to dew or by mixing it with seeds &c., and I presume that in such cases the magistrate might say, "This man is constantly coming before me, and now I shall order his cotton to be confiscated and sold." It seems to me that by the exercise of these three degrees of punishment to meet various degrees of offences, you can ensure good cotton being shipped, which is the object of the Act and I think these are all very much milder forms of punishment than getting men and sending them to gaol.

The Hon. S. S. Bengalee—I intended this section to be applied in working much as the Hon. Mr. Gibbs has pointed out. In ordinary cases the confiscated cotton should be cleaned, and the pure cotton returned to the owner on payment of a fine and of the cleaning charges, and the other two forms of punishment should be adopted only in extreme cases, such as that of a man repeatedly committing similar offences, when a magistrate would be quite justified in confiscating his cotton entirely and having it cleaned and sold. Generally, of course, magistrates will adopt the much milder form of punishment. I think these provisions are calculated to attain the object of our legislation, which is to prevent adulterated cotton leaving the country.

H. E. the President—That is the primary object, no doubt, but I wish to point out that, as the Act is now framed, there is no obligation on an Inspector to prove an intention to defraud anyone. He has nothing to do but satisfy a magistrate that a certain quantity of cotton is in a certain condition, and the magistrate has no business to go beyond that, but if satisfied on that point he must confiscate the cotton, and whether the confiscated cotton is destroyed, sold, or returned cleaned on payment of the cost and a fine, the whole inconvenience and expense will come upon the man who is found in possession of the cotton, and who may possibly have had nothing whatever to do with the fraud. The Inspector has nothing to do with who did it. As the old Act stands, the punishment rests entirely on the man who actually committed the fraud; as the new Act stands, the whole punishment on the man in whose possession the cotton happens to be found. I think the Council should clearly understand that

The Hon. Mr. Graham—I thought, at the time this new section was passed, that the Council scarcely realised the great change they were making. As your Excellency has pointed out, the principle of this Bill is totally different from that of the old Act; in fact it creates an entirely new class of criminal offence, and it does not define what that criminal offence is. I do not think any member of the Council could point out under this Act what is adulteration and what is not; there is nothing to show what is adulterated cotton. Clause (a) of Section XIV says—"has been fraudulently or dishonestly adulterated or deteriorated by mixing therewith seed, dirt, stones, or other foreign matter." Now all cotton which leaves the country has a certain amount of seed and dirt mixed with it, and who is to say what is the amount of seed and dirt which constitutes adulteration? Is it 1 per cent, or 26 per cent, or is it 50 per cent? There is nothing to define what is the amount that should be considered to constitute adulteration. Then the next clause (b) says—"that such cotton is a mixture fraudulently or dishonestly made of cleaned and uncleaned cotton (commonly called *cuppas*,) or of different varieties of qualities in one bale;" and it is notorious that cotton of different varieties is constantly mixed. In the Southern Maharatta country different varieties of cotton are grown side by side, and no one can separate them for packing. It would be impossible to separate that cotton, and it must be packed the different varieties altogether. Then as to the next clause regarding the increase of the weight of cotton by exposing it to dew. All cotton is exposed to dew more or less, and who is to say what amount of exposure to dew, as also what amount of dirt or seed being mixed with cotton, shall constitute adulteration under this Act. There is nothing whatever to define the percentage, and the matter is left entirely to the discretion of the Inspector, and the Magistrate. Of course, I may be said that fraudulent or dishonest intent must be proved before the cotton can be confiscated, but in the mean time, while this process is being gone through, what protection has the merchant got. A case has been brought to my notice which occurred a few days ago, and which I may mention as showing the hardships and great injustice which may be caused under Acts of this description. A native merchant had a quantity of cotton which was seized by an inspector on the ground of its being adulterated, and on appeal to the Collector of the district, the Inspector's action was upheld. The merchant came to Bombay, a distance of upwards of 200 miles, and took legal advice, with the result that a strongly worded legal letter was despatched to the Collector calling on him to give up the cotton or an action would be instituted against him for Rs. 25,000 damages, and then the cotton was returned to the merchant immediately.

H. E. the President.—When did that happen, and where?

The Hon. Mr. Graham—In the Sholapore district.

H. E. the President—Do you know what particular district it was? In these cases one likes to know exactly what officer is concerned.

The Hon. Mr. Graham—I only mention it as an instance of what happens constantly.

H. E. the President—I should think it is a very strong instance, and I should like some further information about it.

The Hon. Mr. Graham—Another instance was one in which a great deal of rain fell suddenly and a number of bales of cotton that were not under cover consequently became wet. The sub-inspector of the district, who seems to have been a man of discretion, recommended that the wet portions should be removed, when the head Inspector arrived, and after using an amount of strong and violent language, insisted upon having the cotton seized. A reference was made to the Chief Inspector in Bombay, who very properly, as it turned out, decided according to the view of the sub-inspector but in the meantime there was obstruction and annoyance caused. However, what I wish to point out is that there is nothing to show what constitutes fraudulently adulterated cotton under this Act. A magistrate has nothing to guide him. Under the old Act the prosecution goes against the individual who commits the fraud. According to this Bill, any one is liable to have his cotton seized, because, as I pointed out, every bale of cotton that leaves this country has a certain amount of dirt and seed mixed in it, and under section VI any inspector who wishes to cause annoyance may seize cotton and hold it for 7 days until he likes to make an application to a magistrate, and then comes the question of proving the fraudulent and dishonest intent.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—A magistrate cannot confiscate cotton and order it to be destroyed, or sold, or cleaned, unless he is satisfied that it has been fraudulently or dishonestly adulterated.

The Hon. Mr. Graham—And in the meantime, how much time elapses? Of course, if the Council are satisfied with the justice of that, I have no more to say.

The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft—Mr. Graham's argument does not apply to this Bill any more than to the old Act.

H. E. the President—No, the whole change is in transferring the liability from the actual adulterator to the present possessor.

The Hon. S. S. Bengalee—The old Act made the present possessor liable also, because it says—"whoever fraudulently sells or offers for sale &c."

H. E. the President—Yes, but you cannot enforce anything under the old Act unless you prove a direct fraudulent intention.

The Hon. S. S Bengalee—Not unless you prove a man offers the cotton for sale.

H. E. the President—It is not necessary to do that under this Bill.

The Hon. Ali Rogay—No, the cotton itself is sufficient proof.

H. E. the President—You might find cotton anywhere, and say this is bad cotton," and it would be liable to confiscation.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—The magistrate has only to say "I am of opinion that it has been fraudulently adulterated." I tried very hard on a previous occasion to enunciate to the Council the views which your Excellency has today expressed, but I appear to have been a misunderstood. I can foresee the Council will go far beyond their legitimate powers in declaring bad cotton contraband, and that is the whole object of the present Bill so far as I can see.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—That is the whole principle of the Bill.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—Then I say the Council in passing an Act of that kind go far beyond their powers. They have no business to interfere with trade in that way.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—Cotton is the culprit. The principle of the Act is *Fiat justitia ruat*—cotton

The Hon. Mr. Rogay—The effect will be that the real culprit will escape, and the man who happens to have the cotton in his possession will be punished.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—I have heard since the last meeting that in Bhownuggur and in Wadwan, the Political powers and the Durbar powers there, have very much stricter views and more violent measures in force to prevent bad cotton leaving their territory than we have in any part of the Bombay Presidency. According to the views of the opposers of this Bill, it would apparently be better to have no Act at all, but to leave the officers of the districts with full powers, as the Chief Commissioner of Berar who placed a fine of Rs. 50 at the request of the Chamber of Commerce on the growth of cotton of a certain description in that district. It is really and truly the fact that in Bhownuggur and Wadwan they have much more stringent rules to prevent cotton being adulterated than we have under this Act, and only the other day the Political Agent wrote up requesting that instead of those rules the spirit of the present Cotton law in Bombay might be introduced into Wadwan.

H. E. the President—I think not in Wadwan. In Wadwan there is a very much simpler process in operation, I believe. They have a tax of 6 rupees on cotton passing through the state, and an order is published that, if cotton is brought to the market near the railway station to be examined and passed by officers appointed for the purpose, the tax upon it will be lowered to one shilling (*sic* eight annas), so that a man may choose for himself whether he will pay six rupees or have his cotton examined and pay only one shilling.

The Hon Mr. Graham—Of course that is optional, and there is no pressure.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—There is a good deal more of moral pressure, perhaps, than there is of legal pressure under our Act.

In answer to a question from H. E., the President, with regard to the power of returning cotton or the value of cotton that might have been confiscated and sold under the order of a magistrate.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs said, of course, the Government would have full and perfect power to set any order of confiscation aside, because, if cotton would be confiscated, it would be confiscated to the State, and the State could always give it up. Mr. Gibbs added—In regard to the cases which the Hon'ble Donald Graham has alluded to, it is a great pity that the parties inconvenienced did not complain to Government. If the facts as stated here are correct, I think Government would take very severe notice of the conduct of the officials concerned. However, it is curious that men do sometimes suffer very great inconvenience, and they will not take the ordinary means by which they may get the injury redressed.

The Hon. Donald Graham—Everybody knows what many of the applications of that kind result in. A man may get an answer, perhaps, about six months afterwards.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—I hope not. I happen to be one of the executive members of Government in charge of the Cotton Department. I think it probable that if the case alleged was proved, the guilty parties would be severely published. I am sorry to hear that one of the leading merchants of Bombay thinks the Government does not wish to do justice.

The Hon Mr. Graham—I do not say that in the least. I do not insinuate anything of the kind for a moment: quite the contrary. But the Government have other things to look after.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—I have to attend to some dozen of petitions every day, relating both to fines and to imprisonment. There is a regular course to be followed, but when complaints are made they receive attention.

The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft—Is there any way in which your Excellency would wish to alter the section XIV? It seems to me to be a very reasonable section, as introduced by Mr. Shapoorjee Bengalee. The sole object was to render the Act more lenient, and unless there is any good cause shown I prefer that it should stand as it is.

The Advocate General—Of course, a certain amount of fraudulent intent must be proved; the adulteration must be such that the fraudulent intention is apparent.

H. E. the President:—Of course that is in the magistrate' discretion.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—And we cannot legislate without remembering that magistrates are supposed to have discretion.

The Hon. Donald Graham:—To say what is adulterated cotton requires an intimate knowledge of cotton itself, and I do not suppose magistrates generally have that intimate knowledge.

The Advocate General:—No, but the magistrates would have the evidence of experts as to the state of the cotton.

The Hon. Mr Graham:—Even with an expert, it would be a matter of opinion.

The Hon. Col. Anderson:—In some cases, an expert would not be required. Suppose sand or stones were mixed with the cotton, an expert would not be required, but in other cases it might be well to have such evidence. The magistrate has to satisfy himself, and there are some cases in which a very moderate amount of ordinary intelligence would enable him to satisfy himself on the point.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers:—A cotton merchant gives evidence an opinion to me the other day that if this section XIV were carried as it stands, the whole of the Coomta cot on might be seized and confiscated, because there is no doubt the whole of it is deliberately adult rated.

The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft: And yet you are anxious that the Act should be placed in abeyance.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers:—People when they buy the cotton look to see whether it is adulterated or not, and pay accordingly. Because cotton is adulterated, it does not follow that the holder of it intends to defraud any one.

H. E. the Governor:—Of course if a man says—"I have this cotton for sale; it is mixed as you can see," there is no fraud.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers:—I have been trying to impress that upon the Council.

The Hon. Mr. Graham—But even then an Inspector might seize the cotton as being adulterated, and if he satisfied a magistrate that it was adulterated it would be confiscated. There is nothing to define to what extent cotton must be adulterated to constitute a fraud. Is it meant that it must be traced back to the original seller?

H. E. the President—The magistrate must be satisfied that the adulteration has been fraudulently done, and if the owner says it has not, he must try to convince the magistrate of his innocence. Under the Bill as it stands, nothing could be done without the magistrate being satisfied that the adulteration is of a fraudulent nature.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—The Coomta dealers would not agree that their cotton is adulterated, though the adulteration in their cotton may very likely extend to 25 or even 50 per cent.

H. E. the Governor—But it is exhibited when offered for sale.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—It is brought for sale.

H. E. the Governor—And the buyer knows what he is buying.

The Hon. Rogers—Yes, certainly.

H. E. the President—Then where is the fraud?

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—An Inspector might come in and seize the cotton as being adulterated.

The Hon. Mr. Graham—If a percentage which would constitute adulteration was defined, I should have no objection to the section.

H. E. the President—How can you define it? There is no intention to convict if the cotton is not fraudulently adulterated.

The Hon. Col. Anderson—I should imagine that 10 per cent would be a sufficient percentage to lay down as constituting fraudulent or dishonest adulteration.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—I believe the Coomta cotton is deliberately adulterated.

The Hon. Col. Anderson—And believing that, you object to this legislation.

The Hon Mr. Rogers—I object to the wrong person being punished; the person punished under this Bill is the person in whose possession the cotton is found.

H. E. the President—The punishment will fall at any rate upon the buyers who buy with their eyes open. This is very fully illustrated in the ginning of New Orleans cotton. Government were putting great pressure on the working of the particular gins required for new Orleans cotton, so as to have them kept in proper repair. There was a letter on the table a few days ago which came from a merchant at Dharwar, giving a very honest description of the reason why. The reason was that if the gins were in good order they cleaned the cotton very well, and if they were out of order they did not clean it well, and the cotton was heavier. The ryots, knowing the cotton was in that condition, took it into Dharwar, and tendered it to the first merchant they met, say Mr. A; and Mr. A., knowing perfectly what he was buying, gave the men their price because he knew that if he did not they would go on to Mr. B., the next merchant, who would purchase the cotton. The ryots preferred to have their gins in bad order, because it was to their interest, and the same principle applies to adulteration in the growers of cotton say—"I can find buyers who will not ask me any questions," and the constant practice of adulteration is the result.

The Hon. Donald Graham?—Yes, that is the case. No doubt, as long as there are persons who will buy adulterated cotton, cotton will be adulterated.

The Hon. Mahomed Ali Rogay—It is not necessary to prove fraudulent intention in respect of any particular person, and how do you hold it can be proved except by the cotton itself?

H. E. The President—If that is not proved there can be no conviction.

The Hon. Ali Rogay—If Section XVIII is left out, I think he Act will be all right.

The Hon. Mr Graham—Do you not think there ought to be some clause providing for the punishment of any inspector who seizes cotton without good reason?

The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft—The Penal Code which provides a remedy for vexatious prosecutions. There is either a criminal or a civil remedy.

The Hon. Mr. Graham—There is one thing I wish to point out with regard to the adulteration of cotton continuing as long as there are buyers for it. It is really a farce to suppose that 30 or 40 Inspectors, distributed all over the Bombay Presidency, can have any appreciable effect in stopping adulteration. A Bombay merchant who buys 30 or 40 bales has 6 or 8 lakhs of rupees to examine that small quantity; and to examine the million and a quarter of bales exported from Bombay every year would require not 30 or 40 but 30,000 or 40 000 inspectors. The present staff cannot supervise even a 50th part of the cotton which is sent to Bombay to be inspected. Therefore, I say the Act will and can have no appreciable effect one way or the other. A case of adulteration may be found here and there, but in the long run the good or bad condition of cotton must depend on the buyers. As long as buyers will have adulterated cotton, cotton will be adulterated; but every tendency is towards a further improvement in the staple. That has been the case for a long time; it is still growing, and as far as we can see, it is likely to increase. Ofcourse, there are and always will be frauds in cotton as in every other trade. When a dishonest man sees he can gain by selling adulterated cotton, he will do so, as he will defraud in other matters. I think it strange that it should be considered necessary to have exceptional legislation for cotton. A good deal was said about the Manchester and Liverpool Chambers of Commerce, who were said to have recommended the Act strongly. I have the resolutions before me, and the Manchester Chamber resolved that they believed "the condition of the cotton imported from Bombay is materially improved but they also believe this may be attributed in some measure to the natural operations of trade" &c.

H. E. the President—Exactly what I said.

The Hon. Mr. Graham—The resolution continues: "The directors are not prepared to recommend the repeal of the Act, but they hope the Bombay Government will be able to modify it,"

The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft—That is exactly what I say.

The Hon. Mr. Graham—The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, in a letter to Mr. Ravenscroft say—"while admitting that the quality and condition of the cotton exported from Bombay f they refrain from offering any opinion as to what steps should be taken as to the modification of the act itself, as that is a question belonging more particularly to the local bodies to decide." I do not think there is any very strong advocacy of Legislative interference in these.

The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft. They both support it, and that is what I said; but I do not think it is a matter of very great moment.

The Hon. Mr. Graham—No, but great stress was laid upon it.

The Hon. Col. Anderson—In a leading article in the *Manchester Guardian* of the 27th November 1873, it is stated—"So salutary indeed has been the working of the enactments in the hands of the sub-Committee" (of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce)" that they expressed a strong desire to see it imitated in the United States where practices of adulteration are said to have gained ground in proportion as they have gone out of fashion in India. As for the argument about the staff of inspectors being small when compared to the very large number of bales exported, it should be remembered that a very small number of bales collected keep a very large population in order. The deterrent effect has to be considered. Crows are very numerous in Bombay. You do not need to shoot them all to get rid of their presence about your bungalow; only shoot one or two, and there is a very strong mark of appreciation shown among the remainder.

H. E. the President—I think the section might be altered to a certain extent. Clause (c) says "that the weight of such cotton has been fraudulently increased by exposing it to dew or by any other means." That might be struck out, and the words "or increased in weight" inserted in clause (a).

The Advocate General—Yes, you need not define the process of increasing the weight.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—The words "by exposing it to dew" were put in the old Act because that was considered to be one of the most common means of increasing the weight. The result of leaving out these words, which have been included in every Act up to the present time, would be that the native dealers would think that was no longer an offence. If it is wished to shorten the Act, the provision can be included in the first clause.

Clause (c) of the section was struck out, and clause (a) was altered so as to read:—"has been fraudulently or dishonestly adulterated, or deteriorated, or increased in weight, by mixing therewith seed, dirt, stones, or other foreign matter, or by exposing it to dew, or by any other means."

H. E. the President asked why the sections referring to the licensing of presses were introduced into this Act.

The Hon. Mr. Graham—It may be for the purpose of tracing bad cotton.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers said the Collector might refuse a license to a press where bad cotton was habitually pressed, and it would also be useful to have the presses licensed so that the Inspectors would know where to go.

The Hon. S. S. Bengalee said it might be the case, and had been, that presses were surreptitiously established for the purpose of pressing bad cotton.

H. E. the President said there was no direction in the Act to prevent a licensed press owner doing anything.

The Hon. S. S. Bengalee—No, but the Collector has power to stop his licence if he sees sufficient cause.

H. E. the President said it seemed to him the section were useless.

The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft—Certainly, their utility is not so great as formerly, but there is no objection to their remaining in the Act. It may be useful to know where particular bales have been pressed. I think these sections make the Act more perfect.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers pointed out that the great difference between the old legislation and recent legislation rested on this point. In Regulations 3 of 1829 and 15 of 1851, there was nothing said whatever about the presses, and those regulations were found to be so inoperative, that a new form of legislation forcing people to take out licences for their presses was adopted. It was understood that the licensees would press only good cotton, and that if they did otherwise their presses would be stopped.

The Hon. Mr. Graham did not think there was any penalty on the owner of a press for pressing bad cotton. He would naturally press bad cotton or good if he was not stopped. The Inspectors could go to a press, and if they found bad cotton there they could prevent its being pressed; but there was no penalty on the owner of the press.

It was decided that the sections should remain in the Act.

The Hon. Ali Rogay asked for the opinion of the Advocate General as to whether section 19 was necessary or whether it had not better be left out altogether.

The Hon. Advocate General thought it was desirable that the section should remain.

The Council then adjourned.

AUTHENTIC KOHAT NEWS.

(Indian Public Opinion.)

THE money allowance which was granted to the Pass Afreedees for keeping open the Pass, permitting free trade and protecting traders and caravans, &c., was granted ratcably to the various Kheyls or clans according to the amount of responsibility attaching to each chance. The Adam Zaie Passmen got the largest sum, since the blockade of the tribe, the allowance ceased, which told on some more or less powerfully. Amongst those who suffered the most by the deprivation of this allowance, though they took care hitherto to disguise it, were the Jandalkai, the shrewd clan of the Afreedee Tribe. Their present action may now be understood when they endeavour to induce the Passmen to submit, failing which, and they have failed, they would make their own terms with the local authorities and thus regain their suspended allowance. Their tower on the Kotal, which was destroyed by the Passmen they now consent to rebuild and to take the Misri Kheyl under their protection. The rebuilding of the tower, if permitted by the Passmen, which is very doubtful, will prove a menace to them.

Between the close of January and the middle of the present month the telegraph wire was twice cut near the village of Toph Kohat; on the 19th, it was restored, but again cut on the night of the 20th instant. On each occasion a considerable quantity of the wire was carried away. It is not up to the present known for certain who are the perpetrators. The interruption to direct telegraphic communication on each occasion averaged two days.

The Kohat Pass improvement question is left to be decided by the Hassan Kheyls who must overcome the Gallai clan and perhaps the Jabbar Kheyls. Their *Jurga* to the Passmen having failed to make the necessary impression on them, has induced them to break off all communication. It is quite evident the Bassi Kheyls will not permit the Hassan Kheyls to rebuild the tower in Kalamsadda, which was one of the conditions granted them by the Deputy Commissioner, they (the Bassi Kheyls) having posted a picket opposite Kalamsadda to oppose its construction. Thus the Bassi Kheyls who had come into Kohat to obtain some favourable terms, have returned to their tribe to oppose one of their own clansmen in the reconstruction of a tower which commands their village and which received the sanction of the British authorities, but to which they objected at the commencement. The Hassan Kheyls will find that they have consented to undertake too much. They will have opposed to them 3 clans, irrespective of the Passmen, should they resort to arms. The Bassi Kheyls, it is reported, informed the Passmen of the their intentions, which seems to have pleased them much, for the quarrel over the reconstruction of the tower must last some time and nothing will give them (Passmen) so much satisfaction as to observe the Hassan Kheyls opposed in the very on set and they thereby gain time. It is believed that this is one of the causes which led to their rejecting the proposals of the Daulatzai Jirga. The Daulatzai might be induced to begin hostilities with the Passmen, but at present they show a great reluctance. The Hassan Kheyls do not appear to be satisfied with the condition that Government Agents be stationed in their village to observe that they carry out their engagements and that no breaches of faith take place; they feel that they are distrusted by the authorities and this has induced them to look with suspicion on the whole affair, and they complain not a little at this condition imposed on them, though they objected to it at the time, by the authorities.

It is very generally credited that the Passmen are much dissatisfied at the attitude assumed by their neighbours each one of whom are acting independently and endeavouring to obtain terms and the raising of the blockade. It was even at one time very generally credited that they were prepared to submit, but the news of the opposition of the Bassi Kheyls to the Hassan Kheyls in the rebuilding of the tower made them change their intention. But this requires confirmation. At any rate we are assured that up to the 24th instant they did not display the slightest intention to submit to the terms of the British authorities.

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